

## Italy Turns To Craxi To Form Coalition

ROME — The Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, said Thursday that President Sandro Pertini had appointed him prime minister-designate and asked him to form Italy's next government.

Mr. Craxi told reporters as he left a meeting at the Quirinale presidential palace that he would begin negotiations Friday with other political parties for a coalition.

If he is successful, Mr. Craxi will be Italy's first Socialist prime minister and only the second person from outside the Christian Democratic Party to hold the position since World War II.

The negotiations will be aimed at forming a government, following last month's general election in which the traditionally dominant Christian Democrats suffered heavily.

Political sources said Mr. Craxi was certain to try to bring the Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals into a five-party government with the Socialists.

This would constitute a revival of the coalition that governed for almost 18 months under a Republican, Giovanni Spadolini, during the last legislature.

All the parties concerned have indicated they have no objection in principle to the realization of Mr. Craxi's stated ambition to become prime minister, provided sharp differences over economic policies are settled first.

Mr. Spadolini, whose party almost doubled its share of the vote, to 5 percent in the election, said Thursday that he believed Mr. Craxi's stated ambition to become prime minister, provided sharp differences over economic policies are settled first.

Mr. Craxi, 49, a Milanese intellectual, was named prime minister-designate once before, in 1979. But, after 17 days of talks, the Christian Democrats blocked his attempt to lead a government.

Sources in the Christian Democratic Party said a Craxi premiership would have to be based on the strict economic austerity favored by the party to tackle Italy's 16 percent inflation rate.

The sources said the party's leader, Ciriaco De Mita, had made it clear in a meeting Wednesday with Mr. Pertini that Mr. Craxi might be acceptable.

The Christian Democrats' share of the vote fell to 32.9 percent from 38.3 percent in the election. The Socialists made slight gains to take 11.4 percent, while the Communist vote fell marginally to 29.9 percent. Smaller parties took the rest.

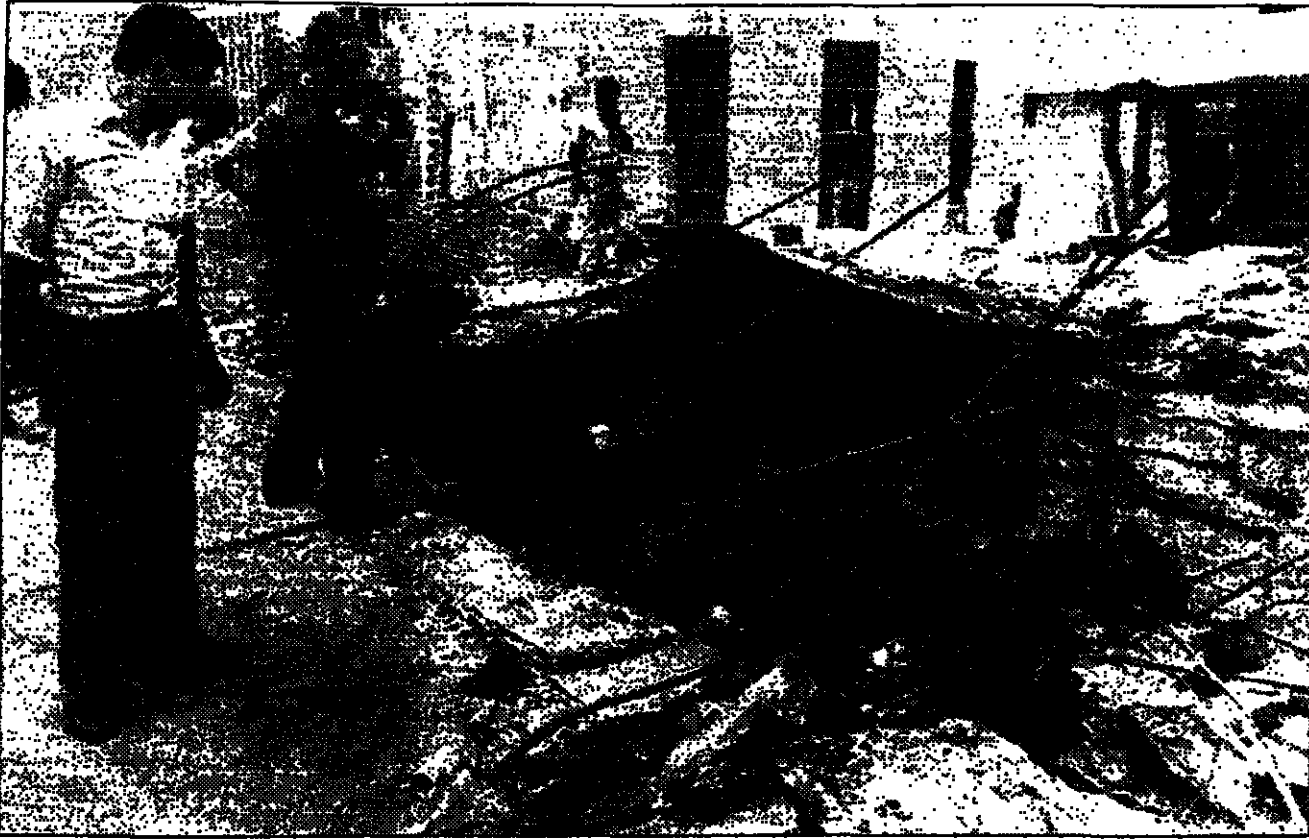
The five-party coalition favored by Mr. Craxi would hold 366 seats in the 630-member chamber.

Mr. Craxi was unexpectedly called for a second meeting with Mr. Pertini Thursday evening after the president finished a second day of formal consultations with party leaders aimed at finding a suitable candidate.

Throughout the week indications grew that he would pick Mr. Craxi, as all the Socialists' potential coalition partners hinted that they would be prepared to serve under him.

"The crisis ought to find a rapid and convincing solution," Mr. Craxi said as he left Italy's head of state's residence under Mr. Fanfani since the election.

Mr. Craxi repeated his wish to form an administration able to provide stable government.



Workmen stand near a crater in the garage of a resort hotel in West Beirut that was caused when a car containing explosives was detonated Wednesday night. Six persons were killed and at least 15 were reported injured. Page 2.

## U.S. Educator Arafat Is Said to Dismiss 2 Officers Whose Promotions Caused Mutiny

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — David S. Dodge 2d, acting president of the American University of Beirut, has been released by kidnappers after a year of captivity, a White House spokesman said Thursday.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said President Ronald Reagan was informed that Mr. Dodge, 58, was in excellent physical and mental condition.

Mr. Reagan put a U.S. military aircraft at Mr. Dodge's disposal for his return to the United States, Mr. Speakes said. He could provide no details as to how the release was obtained and said Mr. Dodge asked that no details be made public.

Mr. Dodge was abducted in July by two gunmen in the predominantly Moslem western sector of Beirut while en route from his office to his campus residence. The abduction came during the turmoil of the Israeli siege of Palestinian positions in Beirut.

"The government of the United States is grateful to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and to Dr. Rifkat al-Assad for the humanitarian efforts they undertook which led to Mr. Dodge's release," Mr. Speakes said.

Dr. Assad is the brother of the Syrian president and is in charge of security forces that defend Damascus with specially selected troops.

The university has, through the years, given to remain above the political fray and to serve the entire community of Lebanon and the Middle East," the U.S. State Department said at the time of the abduction. "Given its distinguished record of service, it is particularly reprehensible that its acting president should be abducted, whatever the reason."

Friends of Mr. Dodge had gathered Tuesday at a Protestant chapel in West Beirut and prayed for his return.

Lebanese sources said Mr. Dodge had been held by a pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem splinter group of the Amal militia. The leader of the group has denied the allegation.

World leaders to end the fighting in el-Fatah and the conflict between Mr. Arafat and Syria have failed.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat from Damascus on June 24 after he had accused the regime of President Hafez al-Assad of masterminding the mutiny within the PLO's largest faction.

The Palestinian source quoted Abu Jihad as saying at the meeting that Brigadier Ghazi Attallah, whose nom de guerre is Abu Hajem, and Colonel Al Haj Ismail were stripped of their commands, and that five other officers were named to form a new command for the guerrilla units in Lebanon. The five were not identified.

The promotion of Abu Hajem to commander of guerrilla forces in the Bekaa Valley and of Al Haj Ismail to commander of PLO troops in northern Lebanon at the beginning of May was said to have triggered the Fatah insurrection.

Colonel Abu Musa, the PLO deputy chief of staff, and his rebel supporters said that the two officers fled their command posts in southern Lebanon when Israeli troops invaded in June 1982.

But the rebels had long been discontent with Mr. Arafat, whom they view as too moderate.

Arab diplomats said the decision to expel Abu Hajem and Haj Ismail was actually made earlier this month at a meeting in Tunis of Fatah's 25-man Central Committee. Mr. Arafat was chairman of the meeting.

The diplomats said the committee also decided to send Abu Hajem to Sudan, where 600 PLO guerrillas are stationed. They reported that Abu Hajem's brother, Colonel Asad Zaim, who had been Fatah's chief of military intelligence, has been stripped of his duties and instructed not to speak in the name of the organization.

The Fatah rebels are entrenched behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. About 4,000 PLO guerrillas in northern Lebanon, an area also controlled by the Syrian Army, have remained loyal to Mr. Arafat.

Police in Brazil Disrupt Protests, Jail Unionists

SAO PAULO — Riot police with clubs broke up two demonstrations and arrested 100 labor leaders Thursday during a strike that drew many thousands of workers protesting government austerity measures.

Foreign-owned automobile factories were among the major industrial plants crippled by the strike. Employers and labor leaders disagreed sharply on the number of workers supporting the one-day action — the first major challenge to government measures that would keep wage increases lagging behind triple-digit inflation.

Labor sources said at least 400,000 workers stayed off their jobs but employers put the total at just one-tenth of that.

Other labor leaders said one million factory workers stayed off their jobs in the São Paulo area. But millions of civil servants, bank workers and store employees ignored the strike call.

Riot police patrolled the streets and the army was placed on alert to guard against violence during the action, which was concentrated mainly in the industrial heartland of São Paulo. Work stoppages were reported in Rio de Janeiro and Recife.

More than 100 arrests of labor leaders were reported around the country and in São Bernardo, near São Paulo, a 300-member riot squad responded to stone-throwing with a baton charge and 20 smoke bombs.

Two leftist congressmen and two newspaper photographers were clubbed by the police, who threw smoke bombs into a church where demonstrators had taken refuge.

In the Lapa district of São Paulo, police broke up a meeting of bank workers, one of many groups that have been termed "national security importance" and banned from striking.

Striking bank workers could lose their jobs. With unemployment estimated at 15 percent, a record high, many workers feared that if they did not report for work they would be dismissed.

Seven union leaders of São Paulo bank workers, who had appealed for wide participation in the strike, were arrested Wednesday and remained in federal custody Thursday. They could be charged with violating national security.

In Recife, eight members of the metalworkers' union were arrested Thursday for distributing strike leaflets at factory gates. Twelve plants were shut down in the city, according to the union.

Six union members and students were arrested in Brasília for distributing pamphlets. In Porto Alegre, 26 persons were arrested for illegal picketing.

Inflation is climbing at a rate of 127 percent annually and Brazil's foreign debt of \$90 billion is the largest among nonindustrialized nations.

Under the latest government austerity plan, wage increases twice a year cannot exceed 80 percent of the cost-of-living index. Millions of low-paid workers had been getting raises tied 100 percent to the index.

Consumers have also been subject to increases in the prices of wheat, petroleum and sugar — all items that recently lost their state subsidies.

## Reagan Sending Navy To Nicaragua's Coasts

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that U.S. naval forces soon will flank Nicaragua on both its Atlantic and Pacific coasts for training exercises.

Asked if he was planning to blockade the leftist regime, Mr. Reagan replied, "I would hope that eventually it will not arise."

In his latest criticism of the Sandinist government, Mr. Reagan said that "it would be extremely difficult" to achieve a settlement of conflicts in Central America while the leftists remained in power in Nicaragua.

Replying to questions during a 15-minute session with reporters at the White House, Mr. Reagan denied that he was trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government or conduct "gunboat diplomacy."

But he confirmed a report that a naval task force, similar to a carrier battle group already steaming toward Nicaragua's Pacific Coast, would be leaving the Mediterranean to conduct maneuvers in the Caribbean off Nicaragua's eastern coast.

"We're conducting exercises such as we've conducted before here in this hemisphere," Mr. Reagan said. "We've conducted them in other parts of the world, and there haven't been too many questions about that or suggesting that we're starting to try to start a war in those other areas."

Asked if he meant to say there was no political purpose in the military maneuvers, Mr. Reagan would say only, "We're conducting exercises there, and I think that there's every reason for us to do so with the responsibility we have in this hemisphere."

Applauding "courageous Republicans and Democrats" who gave him a 220-207 victory on the MX, Mr. Reagan said: "It is now time for the Senate to act. If the Senate joins the House in approval of funds for production of the Peacekeeper, the United States representatives in Geneva will have increased leverage to negotiate significant mutual verifiable and strategic arms reductions."

Mr. Reagan said that he welcomed Nicaragua's peace proposal this week as a "first step," but added, "I don't think it goes far enough" toward a settlement of the conflict in the country.

Sandinist leaders called for peace talks involving Nicaragua, its Central American neighbors and the so-called Contadora group.

Mr. Reagan took a harsh view of the Sandinists, saying they had forced out moderate political elements with whom they had shared power after the overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Asked if it would be possible for a satisfactory settlement in the region with the current Nicaraguan leadership, Mr. Reagan said, "I think it would be extremely difficult" because "they're being directed by outside forces." He was presumably referring to Cuba and the Soviet Union, which have provided aid to Nicaragua.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is supporting Nicaraguan contras, or counterrevolutionaries, who have been battling Sandinist forces with the publicly stated goal of toppling the current leadership.

In his press conference Thursday, Mr. Reagan accused the Sandinists of violating a "contract" they had with the Organization of American States regarding the establishment of democratic rule in the country.

"What the contras are really seeking, having been members of the Sandinista revolution in its effort to bring democracy to Nicaragua," Mr. Reagan said, is "to restore the original purpose of the revolution."

While some of the opposition leaders are former Sandinistas who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.S. Recovery Gains Speed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at an 8.7-percent annual rate in the second quarter, the fastest pace in more than two years, the government reported Thursday.

At his news conference, President Ronald Reagan hailed the latest figures on the gross national product, saying "vigorous growth is the surest route to more jobs."

The 8.7-percent annual rate was far higher than the government's initial estimate of a 6.6-percent rate in the second quarter. See Page 11.

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## Poles End Martial Law; Partial Amnesty Voted

By David Storey  
Reuters

WARSAW — Martial law will end Friday, 19 months and nine days after it was invoked, Henryk Jablonski, Poland's head of state, announced Thursday.

Mr. Jablonski's announcement to the Polish parliament, the Sejm, followed adoption of a package of temporary measures to ensure economic and security controls as well as an amnesty for persons convicted of violating the provisions of martial law.

Mr. Jablonski told parliament that martial law had fulfilled the task set for it when the Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, invoked it on December 13, 1981.

Many of the restrictions, which Mr. Jablonski said were invoked as "a last chance for Poland to bring order into its house," ended when martial law was suspended in December.

The full lifting of martial law, which prompted economic and other sanctions by Western countries, was to take place on the 31st anniversary of Poland's first Communist constitution.

The Sejm passed a special temporary measures to ensure control over labor, cultural organizations, the economy and other sectors. The measures will be in effect through 1985.

The Sejm also passed unanimously a selective amnesty bill that will apply to most political prisoners. Not affected are some senior members of the banned union, Solidarity, and of the dissident movement known as KOR.

General Jaruzelski told the Sejm that martial law had put an end to the chaos created by Solidarity activities in late 1981. He pledged a tough stand against future attempts at what he termed subversion.

General Jaruzelski said the WRON, the military council that was set up to rule the country under martial law, was dissolved.

An amendment to the constitution approved Wednesday introduced the possibility that a state of emergency could be declared to counter internal threats.

General Jaruzelski said internal and external threats to the country remain, but he added: "Anarchy will never return to Poland. Organizers of counterrevolution should have no illusions of this."

The general closed with the words: "Hope is returning to Poland."

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■ Frank Church, former Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, considers reports that the CIA was involved in an assassination plot in Nicaragua. Page 6.

■ The IMF financing bill is put on indefinite hold by the U.S. House. Page 11.

■ Jenny Bradley, a literary legend who was acquainted with virtually every author of international renown in her day, is remembered by Thomas Quinn Curtiss. Page 7W.

## U.S. House Reaffirms MX Decision Although Reagan Coalition Erodes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, after a tense day of lobbying by the Reagan administration, has reaffirmed the decision to go ahead with production of the MX missile.

The administration, which two months ago won an easy House victory on the MX, saw its bipartisan coalition begin to erode Wednesday in the face of renewed skepticism about White House commitment to arms control.

The 220-207 House vote Wednesday left intact the funds to begin production of the intercontinental missile, as well as \$2.3 billion for research and development of the MX and a single-warhead version, in the \$188-billion House 1984 defense authorization bill.

In the last analysis, President Ronald Reagan's 13-vote victory in the House was somewhat more comfortable than expected.

While the House considered other MX matters Thursday, the Senate voted, 55-41, against a motion to limit further debate on its own version of the defense bill and force Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to bring up his package of anti-MX amendments.

After winning 91 Democratic House votes in May for approval of

a basing mode and the start of flight testing for the multiple-warhead MX, the administration was able to hold only 73 Democratic votes Wednesday night to pay \$2.5 billion for procurement.

Reacting to intense lobbying by nuclear freeze advocates and their own feelings about lack of progress in arms control negotiations, 18 House Democrats, led by the majority leader, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, broke away from the administration's coalition on the MX.

Opponents of the MX see Wednesday's vote as a signal that the fight is far from over and, as the 1984 presidential campaign heats up, congressional Democrats are likely to push the administration even harder to show progress on an arms treaty.

The next crucial vote comes in September, when the House considers an appropriation bill to provide the actual dollars for the weapons.

The most important Democrat to part company with Mr. Reagan on the MX Wednesday was Mr. Wright.

"I have been inexorably forced to face the fact that there is no such thing as compromise unless the president writes out the compromise and hands it to you," Mr.

Wright said. "As far as the president is concerned, bipartisanship is a one-way street."

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, also defected despite a call Wednesday morning from Mr. Bush.

Representative Dan Glickman of Kansas, another Democrat who turned against the administration Wednesday despite calls from administration officials, said, "I think the president's intentions are good, but I don't feel that he has trickled down to his advisers."

Representative Martin Frost, Democrat of Texas, who was wavering before he responded to a personal telephoned plea from Mr. Reagan and voted for the MX again Wednesday night, said he came away from a recent visit to the Kremlin was prepared to negotiate seriously.

Mr. Reagan appointed a bipartisan Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by a retired air force general, Brent Scowcroft, which recommended the deployment of 100 MX missiles, but urged negotiations that would move both sides away from multiple warheads, the most threatening weapons in either arsenal.



Three Democrats who remained in the MX coalition confer. They are, from left, Samuel S. Stratton of New York, Norman D. Dicks of Washington and Les Aspin of Wisconsin.

An Israeli diplomat who asked not to be identified denied that there had been any change in Israel's role as an arms supplier in Central America. He said Israeli activities were unrelated to the policies of the United States.

However, U.S. officials, in confirming Israel's cooperation, said it was a factor in the recent improvement of Israeli-U.S. relations, which had been cool in the first half of the Reagan administration. Another, more visible, reason for the improvement was Israel's agreement earlier this year to negotiate a security agreement with Lebanon and its pledge to withdraw its forces from Lebanon if Syria and the PLO did the same.

Administration officials said Israel is assisting the United States in Central America for several reasons, including the opportunity to oppose the Soviet Union, to combat reported PLO support for Nicaragua and to expand the market for Israeli arms.

U.S. officials said that the Reagan administration, concerned about congressional limitations on involvement in Central America, had encouraged the Israeli activities as a means of supplementing American security assistance to friendly governments.

In addition, the officials said, the administration wanted to establish new lines of support to Nicaraguan rebels in case Congress approved legislation that would cut off covert support for the insurgents, who now number about 10,000 troops.

Honduras, according to administration officials, has been a silent partner with the United States in organizing and supporting the insurgents, and intends to give them most of the arms supplied by Israel.

Administration officials declined to say how Honduras would pay for the arms but they did not rule out the possibility that U.S. aid might be used.

Israel captured large quantities of Palestinian weapons during the invasion of Lebanon last year, according to secret parts of a report published last month by the General Accounting Office.

Nicaraguan and Honduran warships fought a one-and-a-half-hour battle in the Gulf of Fonseca on Wednesday, Reuters quoted the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry as reporting from Managua Thursday.

The ministry said two Honduran Coast Guard vessels attacked the Nicaraguan patrol boat Cinco de Mayo in Nicaraguan waters off Punta San José, about 30 kilometers (18.5 miles) northeast of Potosí. No mention was made of casualties or damage to the vessels.

The United States has charged repeatedly that the Gulf of Fonseca, between El Salvador and Nicaragua, has been used as a supply route for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

In another development, a 16-member French delegation arrived in Managua on Wednesday for talks on increased cooperation between France and Nicaragua.

New Aid Is Sought  
Earlier, The Washington Post reported from Washington.

President Ronald Reagan will seek an additional \$400 million in economic and military aid for Central America next year in a sharply stepped-up effort to reconstruct the region and contain leftist insurgency, a senior administration official said Wednesday.

He said the U.S. Office of Management and Budget is drawing up proposals for the increase, which would include an additional \$300 million in assistance for health systems, political change and economic development and another \$100 million in military aid to El Salvador.



# Soviet Pentecostalist Reflects on Her New Life and Celebrity

WASHINGTON — Lyuba Vashchenko, 30, who spent five years of her life in the cramped basement of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, emerged from her quarters to find herself a celebrity.

"I have to say honestly, 'What freedom do I have?' she said Tuesday after a week in Washington, press clippings crammed into a box taped shut. "I'm so busy, I had to get up at six and get in the car with curlers in my hair. So what freedom do I have?" She smiled. "No, it's just a joke. Today, I'm a

captive of correspondents, but soon I will rest."

Miss Vashchenko and three members of her family, along with two persons from the Chmykalov family, all members of the Pentecostal religion, took refuge in the embassy in 1978, refusing to leave until the Soviet government granted permission to leave the country.

"If it would last until the end of my life, I would sit there," she says now.

Learning English was part of how she kept herself going.

"From the very beginning, I had the Bible," she said. She also had the help of a Marine guard named Steve Holland. "He would read it in English and then I would read it. He would correct my mistakes. Then I would read it in Russian just so I would know the text."

Journalists, special-interest groups and members of Congress visited them and wrote and spoke about them.

Her sister Lidiya, who was hospitalized after a hunger, was permitted to leave in April; the rest of the family was allowed to leave in late June.

Her family is seeking permanent residency in Israel. "It is a country my family always dreamed about."

she says. "Most of my brothers have biblical names. Abraham, John, Jacob."

Lyuba Vashchenko, however, wants to stay in the United States, get a job, go to college and law school.

Around now her swirls an array of well-wishers and emissaries of public-interest groups competing with each other for a piece of credit in this happy-ending epic tale. Privately, people speak of some who are hurt because they are not given due credit for their efforts and they speak of some who have been late to jump on the Lyuba Vashchenko bandwagon.

She speaks of them all with deference and warmth, noting to a visitor how she had recently tried to call an American woman, who had helped the Vashchenkos, to wish her a happy birthday. "I never forget birthdays," she said.

In the beginning U.S. Embassy officials tried to persuade the Pentecostals to leave their building in Moscow.



Lyuba Vashchenko

"They kind of understandably presented a problem for the embassy," said Leslie Powell, a staff aide to Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of

Michigan, who visited the family in 1979 with Senator David Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma. Mr. Levin introduced legislation, never passed, that would have made the family U.S. residents. "Originally it was forbidden to give them embassy food," Miss Powell said.

They were given food by embassy people who stood in Russian food lines for it. The conditions were miserable to start with. They didn't have mail privileges and couldn't send mail out. At first, whenever they were interviewed, spring, summer, fall or winter, they had to go into an outdoor area to talk to journalists.

Miss Vashchenko acknowledged, "Sometimes it was not so nice and not so soft, but please, I don't want to talk about that."

But sometimes there is a flicker of the agony of the ordeal. At Washington's National Airport, she was greeted by a reporter who visited her in Moscow a year and a half ago to write about the family's plight.

"I remember the last time we talked, I thought I wouldn't see you this quickly," he said to her.

"You think it is quickly?" she asked softly, her eyebrows raising slightly. "Maybe for you it is quickly."

Chmykalovs Arrive in St. Louis

Sixteen members of the Chmykalov family arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, Tuesday night greeted by a crowd of about 300, mostly members of Pentecostal churches there.

Most of the family group, which received permission last week to leave Russia, are expected to settle in the St. Louis area, although one young couple intended to move to the Los Angeles area.

As the Russians arrived, many in the crowd shouted "Amen!" as others sang the hymn "Hallelujah! He's a Prayer-Answering God," a religious song familiar to the Russians. Some of the American and Soviet Pentecostals embraced as the immigrants smiled shyly. Many had tears in their eyes.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 7 Held in Whaling Assault to Be Freed

MOSCOW (UPI)—Six Americans and a Canadian who were detained by Soviet soldiers while they filmed a whaling station on the Siberian coast will be released as soon as the paperwork can be completed, a U.S. spokesman said Thursday.

The seven, detained Monday, were part of a Greenpeace international environmental expedition seeking proof that the Russians were violating international whaling rules.

"The Foreign Ministry has said it is willing to release the seven environmentalists," the U.S. Embassy spokesman said. "They apparently will be allowed to depart on their own vessel. All that remains is for the specifics to be worked out."

### U.K. Cuts State Spending £5 Billion

LONDON (AP)—Nigel Lawson, Britain's new chancellor of the exchequer, Thursday ordered a £5-billion (\$7.8-billion) cutback in state spending plans next year. It was the second crackdown by the Conservative government since its June 9 election victory.

Official sources said that Mr. Lawson, appointed chancellor in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's June 11 Cabinet reshuffle, ruled out an increase in the £126.4-billion (\$195-billion) expenditure planned for the fiscal year starting next April.

Two weeks ago Mr. Lawson announced a £1-billion cutback this year. He said then that spending was running significantly over the 1982-83 budget of £119.6 billion (\$186.5 billion).

### UN Seen as Unchanging on Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (Reuters)—South Africa's top official in South-West Africa has said he did not expect the United Nations to be flexible in its policy on the territory, which also is known as Namibia.

The territorial administrator appointed by South Africa, Willie van Niekerk, said in an interview Wednesday that based on past UN performance, a major change in the policy was unlikely. The UN recognizes the South-West Africa People's Organization, known as SWAPO, as the sole authentic representative of the people of the territory and refuses to deal with internal political parties.

The leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dirk Mudge, whose internal government resigned in January, said in a separate interview that unless UN support was modified a visit being considered by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, was unlikely to achieve results.

### Manila Is Delaying Aquino's Return

MANILA (AP)—Benigno Aquino, the exiled opposition leader, will not be permitted to return to the Philippines as he had planned next month because police have uncovered plots to kill him, the government said Thursday.

Pacifico A. Castro, the deputy foreign minister, said in a statement that the government would not issue the necessary travel documents for Mr. Aquino until the police determine that it is safe for him to return. Otherwise, Mr. Castro said, the government would be blamed if Mr. Aquino were harmed or killed.

A former senator and political rival of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Aquino has been living in self-exile in the United States for three years. He had been imprisoned for nearly eight years under martial law, accused of subversion and murder. In May 1980 Mr. Marcos ordered him released so he could have heart surgery in the United States. Mr. Aquino promised then he would return.

### Rainstorms in China Moving North

BEIJING (Reuters)—The Huang Ho, or Yellow River, which swelled dangerously earlier this month, was becoming more threatening Thursday as storms approached, but the flooding danger in the Yangtze Valley receded as the rain moved north.

The New China News Agency said Thursday night that the rain, which has brought severe flooding to the Yangtze Valley, killing more than 100 people, was sweeping across a wide area of central and northeastern China.

It was expected to hit the upper reaches of the Huang Ho and the Hwai River valley and other areas north of the Yangtze, the agency added. Heavy rains since the beginning of the month have hit all seven Yangtze provinces, swelling the river above the record levels of 1954, when thousands were killed.

### Pope Again Appeals for Girl's Release

ROME — Pope John Paul II issued a new plea Thursday for kidnappers to spare the life of a Vatican employee's daughter and to give up their "unfathomable" demand that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot the pope in May 1981, be released from prison.

The appeal for the life of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, came hours after a deadline of midnight Wednesday set by the kidnappers. There was no word on the girl's fate, but police stepped up their investigation, interviewing witnesses, checking cars near the Vatican and searching the Tiber River for clues.

"The Holy Father directs a deep, felt, pressing appeal to those responsible for the fate of the young girl," the pope said in a statement. He called on her abductors "to restore her unharmed to her loved ones without posing conditions they know to be unfathomable." It was the pope's fifth public appeal for the release of the girl, who has been missing since June 22.

### For the Record

MADRID (Reuters)—The 35-nation conference on European security Thursday provisionally set Sept. 7-9 for a closing session by foreign ministers. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, are expected to attend.

VIENNA (AP)—Negotiators on Thursday broke off the 10-year Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks for the customary summer recess with few signs of progress toward the goal of reducing the number of opposing troops in Europe.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conservative economist, Rudolph G. Pomeroy, 47, was appointed Thursday to a four-year term as director of the Congressional Budget Office. He will succeed Alice M. Rivlin, who has been director of the agency since it was created in 1975. The agency advises Congress on economic policy.

### Reagan Contends Sandinists Are Block to Regional Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

broke with the revolutionary government, others are exiled members of the National Guard, which fought for Somoza. The guard was abolished by the Sandinists.

Mr. Reagan's reference to a "contract" with the OAS apparently was a reference to assurances given to the organization in June 1979 by Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, now the Nicaraguan foreign minister, that the Sandinists would hold elections at the earliest possible time, respect human rights and establish a mixed economy.

Following those assurances, given in a speech, the OAS voted to support the revolution and oppose the Somoza dictatorship, which collapsed one month later. The

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## Iraq Asserts U.S. Arms Prolong War With Iran

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK Times Service  
BAGHDAD — Iraq's foreign minister says large quantities of U.S. weapons are "pouring" into Iran and prolonging the 34-month-long war between the two countries.

Tariq Aziz, the foreign minister and deputy prime minister, said Wednesday he was not accusing the Reagan administration of supplying the arms. But he said that shipments made directly or through neutral countries had been going on "for months and years" without interference from Washington.

He said any arms supplies "direct or indirect, official or unofficial" were likely to prolong the war.

Speaking at a news conference that lasted more than two hours, Mr. Aziz said that although the United States "says it is interested in a peaceful solution of the conflict, we do not feel or see any effective moves by the administration."

Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, has frequently called on the United States and the Soviet Union to take steps in concert with the United Nations Security Council to end the war.

The foreign minister also defended his government for giving asylum to Abu Nidal, a Palestinian who was a founder of the Black September guerrilla movement. Mr. Nidal's continued residence in Iraq has been sharply criticized by members of the U.S. Congress.

But, he added, the issue should not "obstruct" relations between Iraq and the United States.

The foreign minister also pledged Iraq's support to the Palestine Liberation Organization as "the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" and said his government was opposed to interference in the PLO by Syria or any Arab country.

Israeli forces, he said, should withdraw completely from Lebanon and in this "the will of the American administration" would be decisive.

Mr. Aziz offered no hope for an early peace in the war with Iran, saying he saw a strong possibility that the war would continue for two or three years or even longer. He promised the Iranians that their oil installations would suffer damage "every month from now on" from Iraqi attacks.

"We will use the Exocet," he said, referring to the French-made missile, "and we have used it before."

He refused to say whether the Exocet would be employed against the major Iranian oil installation at Kharg Island at the head of the Gulf.

Iraqi crews are training on French bombers that can be armed with Exocets. But the foreign minister counseled that in war it was a mistake to "depend on one kind of a weapon."

Iraq, he said, "expects to use all the elements of its power" against Iranian oil installations and other targets. He was equally blunt about the oil spills in the Gulf caused by Iranian tankers.

If world public opinion is aroused by the oil spills, Mr. Aziz said, "then it should support the neutralization of the Gulf as Iraq has proposed."

Turning to Iranian hopes for victory through military and economic attrition, Mr. Aziz found these baseless.

Three major Iranian attacks across Iraq's borders have failed even though Iraq is outnumbered 3-1 in population. Other attacks would be disasters, Mr. Aziz said.

Iraq's national income is less than it was before the war, he conceded, but the country is "capable of sustaining all its war activities" and "meeting all the basic requirements of military and civilian action."

Should the economy remain at its present level, he said, Iraq "will be able to continue the war for several years, if not forever."

Mr. Aziz spoke prior to a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. They were expected to discuss the deadlock in U.S. efforts to secure the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon.

Syria opposed the agreement that Mr. Shultz arranged between Beirut and Jerusalem for the withdrawal of Israeli troops, and has refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel expressed surprise at Syria's unwillingness to join in a withdrawal agreement. "With Syria, our time is coming," he said. "Nothing in the course of these negotiations led us to believe that Syria's position would be so vehement" on the withdrawal question.

Mr. Gemayel also stepped up his criticism of the partial troop pull-out that Israel announced this week, saying it endangered both the peace process and the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement.

He charged again that Israel's withdrawal plan would result in "the de facto partition" of Lebanon.

In Beirut, a car filled with explosives was detonated at a Beirut hotel and beach resort Wednesday night, killing six persons and injuring 15, hospital officials and witnesses said Thursday.

The attack on the Summerland Hotel, owned by a Druze Moslem, took place 15 hours after the shelling of East Beirut. The shells came from Syrian-controlled mountains nearby.

Syria said Thursday that Israel's announcement that it will redeploy its troops in Lebanon is merely part of an Israeli military plan to keep military pressure on Damascus.

"Partial withdrawal proves the Israeli military master plan is to keep Damascus within range of its guns and Syrian positions under the scrutiny of its radars," Damascus radio said.

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## Lawmaker, Aides Say Reagan Has Dropped Plan for More Taxes

By Jonathan Fuchringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has quietly dropped a contingency plan for a \$130-billion tax increase that President Ronald Reagan had asked Congress to enact this year to take effect late in 1983, according to several officials.

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, signaled Wednesday that without presidential support it was unlikely that Congress would approve any tax bill this year.

Mr. Rostenkowski said he would not have the committee bother to draft a measure. Tax bills traditionally originate in the committee.

"I am not going to draft anything without direction from the president," Mr. Rostenkowski said in an interview. "In the meantime, we'll continue to review our options."

Failure of Congress to pass a tax bill would mean it would not comply with the 1984 congressional budget resolution calling for an increase in revenue of \$73 billion over three years. Projected budget deficits would be higher without the additional revenue.

Tax writers in Congress say it would take an increase in interest rates later in the summer, while Congress is in recess, to renege years that U.S. budget deficits were enough of a threat to the recovery to get Congress to act despite the president's opposition.

Administration officials agree that an interest rate "spike" could produce a change in congressional sentiment by autumn. It would take "a panic about the deficit," a Treasury official said.

Mr. Rostenkowski, opening two days of hearings on the possibility of a tax increase, said the general consensus in Congress, the White House and at the Federal Reserve "is that we cannot sustain \$200-billion deficits, that revenue must be increased and that spending must be reduced."

"The political facts, however, tell a different story," he said. "Backing the forces of inertia, bucking with the president, will take an extraordinary act of political courage from Congress."

"Cynics," he said, "are urging Congress to roll with the president's policy of 'benign neglect' and gamble that the recovery will drift through the election. And then we raise taxes."

The president and his top economic advisers have made clear their opposition to any tax increases to take effect this year or next. But they have been split on the contingency program.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, has pushed vigorously for approval this year of the standby tax to assure the financial markets that budget deficits will be brought under control.

But with the economy stronger than expected, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has prevailed in an effort to set aside the proposal.

Aides said Mr. Regan was especially since Congress has not approved the spending reductions that the president required as a condition in his 1984 budget proposal.

Mr. Regan said Tuesday that the stronger recovery now projected could produce enough additional revenue to erase the need for a tax increase.

Sources said Mr. Feldstein acknowledges that the plan is "not a thing being considered now, there is no interest in it."

However, he was said to believe that an increase in interest rates during the summer and growing public worry about budget deficits could lead to a revival of the proposal.

In the speech to the National Association of Counties in Milwaukee, Mr. Feldstein said that during the summer congressional recess "members of Congress will hear that the public's fear of the possible consequences of unchecked deficits has made seemingly unpopular political actions not only necessary but actually popular."

Before Wednesday's developments, Mr. Rostenkowski had already said the committee would hold hearings but not start drafting a tax bill until the fall, well after the July 22 deadline set for the committee to report on tax measures.

In its hearing Wednesday, the panel heard several business groups argue against a tax increase.

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## Crime, Curfew Spur Detroit Debate

By Iver Peterson  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — After years of decline, crime in Detroit is again on the rise, and the mayor's plans to curb it are bringing protests from civil libertarians.

The dispute pits Mayor Coleman A. Young, a liberal in most things but a fierce law-and-order advocate with little sympathy for poverty as an excuse for crime, against the American Civil Liberties Union, whose leadership argues that the mayor should focus on the social causes.

"Puritans," the mayor calls his critics on the issue. "They live in an ideal world. I do not."

The dispute began three weeks ago when Mr. Young announced the curfew of Detroit's 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew for people under 18. The curfew had been on the books for a decade but had not been enforced since August 1976, when some of Detroit's youth gangs terrorized a crowd leaving a rock concert.

The rule will be in force until school opens in September, making young people who are out after the curfew subject to arrest unless they are accompanied by a parent or are going to or from work.

"No one is more sensitive than I am to the stresses which have been caused by the depression Detroit is suffering," Mr. Young said in announcing the curfew. "But no amount of hardship can justify a mugging or assault or the promiscuous use of firearms. I want to make one thing very clear to everyone—if you mess up, we will nail you."

The civil liberties organization was planning to file a suit challenging the curfew on the ground that it is an unconstitutional restraint on a class of people who have done no wrong and that it interferes with parental rights.

"The curfew is designed to be a symbolic gesture only, like President Carter reviving the draft when the Russians invaded Afghanistan," said Howard Simon, director of the Michigan Civil Liberties Union. "It seems to me that a proper, nonsymbolic approach to this problem would be to attack the idleness of young people in this city and to do something about it, as the mayor put it, the promiscuous use of firearms."

Detroit's reputation as the nation's leader in homicides per capita hurt the city when it was true back in the 1970s, and although the distinction has since

moved south to Houston and Miami, the memory is one of the problems Detroit residents believe their city does not need.

Conspicuous among these problems is the youth unemployment rate, which approaches 50 percent, and crime, which after several years of decline is once more on the rise.

Reported serious crimes in the city, including homicides, rapes, assaults and theft, increased to 60,080 in the first quarter of this year, from 54,051 in the same period last year, an increase of 11.2 percent.

More to the point of the curfew, crimes involving young people seemed to be rising even more sharply after a long decline. Juvenile arrests dropped from nearly 30,000 in 1976 to 18,200 last year, while charges filed against juveniles declined to 4,000 from 5,700 in the same period.

But delinquency charges against juveniles were up 13 percent in the first five months of this year, and the city's criminal court reports more cases against youths under 18 than at any time since the city's riots in 1967.

These statistics and events have put a spotlight on young Detroiters that some of them, interviewed at random along De-

troit's riverfront one afternoon, felt was undeserved.

"Anybody who goes to school knows who's the bad ones and who's the ones that are trying to keep clean and get by," said Gloria Clay, who will be a senior in high school next fall but will not be 18 until December. "So why come down with the curfew on all of us when it's only a few that are making the trouble?"

So far, fewer than 40 young people have been charged with violating the curfew, according to the Police Department.

Among major U.S. cities, Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia also have youth curfews, although their enforcement may be selective. New York has none.



Coleman A. Young

## Panda in U.S. Gives Birth, But Cub Dies

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The National Zoo's giant female panda, Ling-Ling, gave birth early Thursday to the first panda cub born in the United States, but officials said the tiny white infant died a few hours later.

A zoo spokesman, Leslie Hornig, said the cub was born at 3:18 A.M. but by 7:30 A.M. it appeared to have died. The suspicion was confirmed by continued observation.

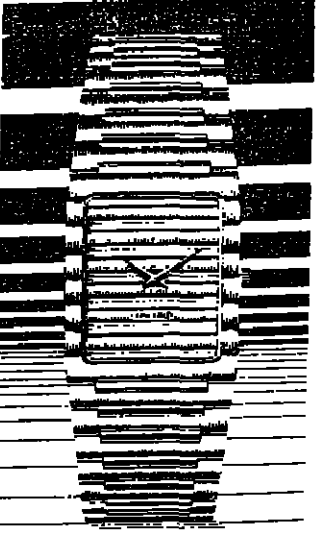
Officials began trying to separate the mother from the cub immediately after birth. But Ling-Ling cradled the cub and made the task impossible, zoo officials said. As long as four hours after the cub stopped moving, Ling-Ling, who weighs 250 pounds (113 kilograms), continued to display motherly instincts, nuzzling the carcass, another Zoo spokesman, Mike Morgan, said.

Videotapes of the birth showed that the baby panda landed on the floor instead of on the nest built for the birth.

Panda cubs, typically about 4 ounces (112 grams) at birth, can die when the mother moves.

The birth came 124 days after Ling-Ling coupled with her mate, Hsing-Hsing, the first successful mating after eight years of trying. Veterinarians also had artificially inseminated Ling-Ling with semen from the London Zoo's male panda, Chiu-Chiu.

## CONCORD COLLECTION



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## Reagan Aides Reassure Congress on Veto Ruling

By Leslie Maitland Werner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior administration officials have assured Congress that last week's Supreme Court decision outlawing congressional vetoes of executive branch actions need not produce sweeping changes in relations between the two branches of government.

"I see no sense of urgency or emergency here," Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmitt told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Wednesday. He emphasized the Reagan administration's desire to cooperate with Congress in "a spirit of comity and mutual respect" on their relationship in view of the Supreme Court's decision.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam, who also spoke to the panel, said, "We are prepared to work closely with the Congress to resolve any questions or problems that may arise as a result of the decision."

He added that he hoped "Congress will act in the same spirit of cooperation" and said he saw no need for "any immediate or radical change" in relations between the executive and legislative branches.

The court decision June 23 had the effect of overturning 207 legislative veto provisions in 126 laws, according to a survey by the Justice Department. Before the ruling, Congress often delegated powers to the president or a federal agency but retained the power for either or both houses to block specific actions by the executive branch by a majority vote.

The Supreme Court ruled that this procedure violated the constitutional provisions that limit Congress to passing legislation that the president can sign or veto.

Mr. Schmitt said Wednesday, "Our view is that the vast majority of laws will stand without the veto clause." He contended the legislative veto provisions could be severed from those laws but said "we have to go through a case-by-case analysis" to determine which would continue to be in effect after the veto provisions were removed.

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## Conferees in U.S. Drop 10% Withholding Tax

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional conferees have broken an impasse and approved a compromise that would repeal withholding of taxes on dividends and interest but still provide for additional revenue through new measures to increase tax compliance.

The resolution of the differences between bills passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate was a major step in a long effort to repeal a provision of the 1982 tax act that would have required banks and financial institutions to withhold 10 percent of their customers' interest and dividends.

The major compliance provision was a proposal to seek additional funds to hire more Internal Revenue Service clerical personnel to check taxpayers' returns for complete disclosure of dividend and interest income.

The conferees dropped a proposal to require taxpayers to attach to their tax returns their copies of reports—Form 1099—of dividends and interest paid to them.

The conferees still must resolve minor differences in the bills, but their action Wednesday cleared the way for final congressional action to repeal tax withholding.

The legislative package includes the Caribbean Basin Initiative, President Ronald Reagan's plan to provide economic aid to American allies in Central America.

Mr. Reagan said this spring that he would veto legislation to repeal tax withholding, which was expected to provide the Treasury with \$13.4 billion through 1988. Congressional leaders hope that the Caribbean Basin Initiative, along with the additional tax compliance measures, will persuade Mr. Reagan to sign the legislation.

Tax withholding, enacted last

summer as part of a \$98.3-billion tax bill, was scheduled to go into effect on July 1, but the Treasury Department put it off until Aug. 1 after the two houses of Congress, by overwhelming margins, passed measures to repeal withholding.

The compromise plan accepted Wednesday was offered by Representative Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, and would raise an estimated \$2.6 billion. That figure is about half the amount that would be raised by the Senate bill, which had stronger compliance measures.

The Supreme Court ruled that this procedure violated the constitutional provisions that limit Congress to passing legislation that the president can sign or veto.

Mr. Schmitt said Wednesday, "Our view is that the vast majority of laws will stand without the veto clause." He contended the legislative veto provisions could be severed from those laws but said "we have to go through a case-by-case analysis" to determine which would continue to be in effect after the veto provisions were removed.

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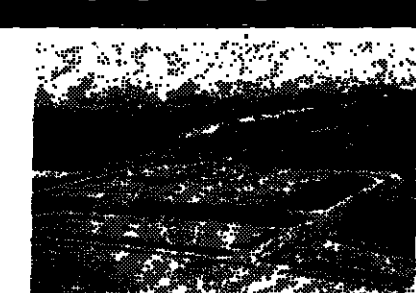


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# Mauritian Elections Are Centering on Racial Issue

Leftist Descended From Colonizers Seeks Island's Traditionally Hindu-Held Prime Ministership

By Jay Ross

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — Paul Béranger, a charismatic politician described by his opponents as both a Marxist and a friend of big business, is testing whether a Mauritian descended from the early French colonizers can be elected prime minister.

Mr. Béranger, 38, is the focus of a divisive campaign for the parliamentary election Aug. 21 that revolves around the turbulent ethnic politics of this nation in the Indian Ocean with its tradition of fierce democratic politics.

Mauritius, a Western diplomat said, "is the damndest boiling, churning laboratory of democracy you can see." Its population is more than half Hindu, but also includes Moslems, Creoles and Chinese; only 2 percent of Mauritians are whites of European de-

cent like Mr. Béranger, and they largely control the economy.

Last year Mr. Béranger's leftist Mauritius Militant Movement swept into office with a coalition partner and pledged itself to policies of socialism and nonalignment. The victors won all the seats in Parliament and ousted Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the octogenarian, pro-Western prime minister who had held power since the country gained independence from Britain in 1968.

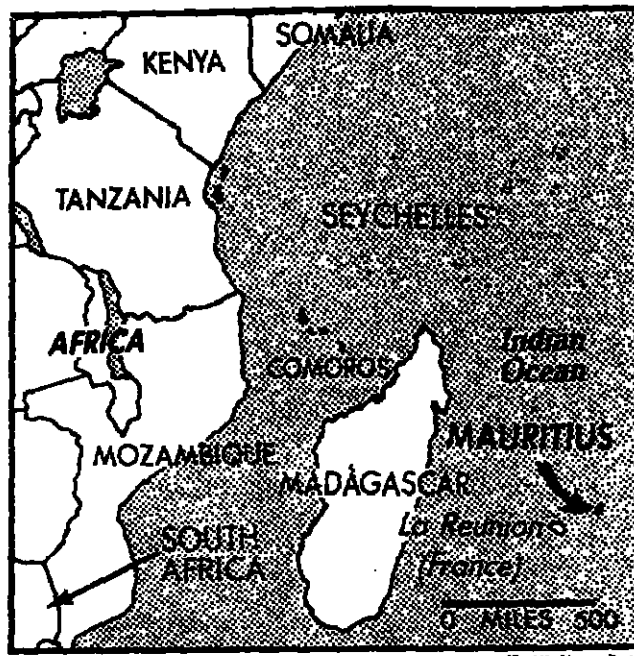
The movement abided by the tradition that the prime minister must be a Hindu, and Mr. Béranger put forward his ally Anerood Jugnauth as prime minister. Mr. Béranger became finance minister.

It was expected that Mr. Jugnauth and Deputy Prime Minister Harish Boodhoo, leader of the coalition Mauritius Socialist Party and also a Hindu, would be figureheads carrying out Mr. Béranger's policies. But they had other ideas.

Political differences, along with the pressures of ethnicity and what his opponents call Mr. Béranger's dictatorial style, caused the coalition to disintegrate in nine months. Mr. Jugnauth and Mr. Boodhoo formed a new party and joined with two former enemies, Mr. Ramgoolam's Labor Party and the rightist Social Democrats, to run against Mr. Béranger after Mr. Jugnauth dissolved Parliament last month.

The campaign has brought the race issue into the open in the island of one million people.

"I am used to being the focus," said Mr. Béranger, who was born in Mauritius but broke into politics



The Washington Post

during the 1968 riots in Paris where he was a student. Back on the island, he organized an official dinner "to honor the Indian Ramgoolam to declare a state of emergency in 1971 and imprison Mr. Béranger for a year."

Mr. Béranger since has sought to moderate his image. But in an interview, he showed that he still has a sharp tongue.

"Our problem," he said, "is that

the prime minister has no knowledge of economics and the deputy prime minister is a fool."

Despite Western fears, the landslide victory of Mr. Béranger's party last year resulted in little recognizable Marxism. "The MMM has never been a Marxist party," he said in the interview. But then he changed tack, saying, "We've always been clear-headed Marxists."

Mr. Boodhoo best summed up

the opposition to Mr. Béranger, saying, "He's neither a Marxist nor a capitalist. He's a Bérangerist."

Gabriel Duval, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, which is the Creoles' power base, was straightforward about the race issue. "No matter how ambitious a white may be, in the political circumstances in Mauritius he must play second fiddle." He said Mr. Béranger had "alienated Hindus so much he's brought them together. They'd support anybody but Béranger."

The focus on Mr. Béranger's plans and personality seems to be hurting him, although he said he expects it will rebound in his favor before the elections.

Explaining his economic policies, Mr. Béranger noted that Mauritius has a public debt of about \$700 million and said, "Right now we are a colony of the IMF and the World Bank, and we'll remain so for a number of years until we get back our independence through sheer work."

Last fall in Washington, he negotiated a \$45-million loan from the World Bank and worked out a standby loan from the IMF for about \$60 million.

In return those agencies demanded measures that put heavy strains on the leftist government: increases in sales taxes, decreases in food subsidies and a reduction in



Paul Béranger

the export duty on sugar. The resulting uproar finally led to Mr. Béranger's resignation in March.

But businessmen liked what Mr. Béranger had done. One company

manager said Mr. Béranger had changed after coming to power, and rather than being dictatorial was simply someone who "wants to get things done."

## India's Ban on Iran's Group Passports Threatens New Cordiality

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — When Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India offered a toast at an official dinner Tuesday in Tehran, he likened Indian-Iranian relations to an "interwoven carpet of extraordinary beauty and many patterns" and paraphrased about "fresher strands of song in our symphony."

Indeed, relations between the two sprawling, nonaligned nations appeared Tuesday to be headed toward unprecedented warmth. Mr. Rao and his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, had agreed on a new joint economic commission to diversify trade relations and reduce dependence on the superpowers, and Mr. Velayati said India was in an "outstanding position" to develop commerce within the Third World.

But by Thursday, the carpet appeared to have developed a wrinkle and the symphony a discordant

note, as the budding industry of Iranian tourist travel to India halted over a diplomatic obstacle.

The last group of Iranian tourists left India on Thursday before India banned group passports, the only kind under which Iranian tourists are allowed to leave their country.

When asked by telephone about the Indian ban on group passports, which takes effect Saturday, a spokesman for the Iranian Embassy said, "I can't answer that. It is a political question." Later, at the embassy, officials claimed not to know about the ban.

A spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry said the ban on group passports was issued because "standard international practice is to require individual passports." When the Iranian regime "had its own problems and could not give documents," the spokesman said, India had agreed to make an exception, but only temporarily, for Iranian tourists.

The Iranian tourism boom in India began last May after the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini decreed India to be one of four countries to which Iranian tourists could travel. The others were Syria, Turkey and Pakistan. Groups have gone only to Syria and India, with the largest number coming here, according to an official of the Indian travel agency that arranged the trips.

Accompanied by officials of the Iranian Ministry of Islamic Guidance, the 1,800 tourists who have come to India since May concentrated on places associated with Islamic history.

Kashmir had been included in the itineraries, but was dropped by the Indian government because it was feared that the Iranians' presence in that predominantly Moslem state might inflame Hindu Moslem tensions during last month's volatile elections there, according to the Indian Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

The Iranians were allowed to

travel here under collective passports, held by the tour director, that covered 30 or more persons each. They usually traveled in groups of 140 to 200 a week. Each tourist was allowed to bring \$400 for expenses, but that, too, was deposited with the tour leader.

In one hotel, the Maurya Sheraton, scores of Iranians crowded the lobby last week, many of them women in floor-length garments with veils. The hotel was crowded with Iranians on Sunday night, when Iraqi National Day was being celebrated in the ballroom under a huge banner saluting "the brave soldiers of the Iraqi Army."

Meanwhile, the bilateral talks are continuing in Tehran, India, which has imports of \$1.3 billion a year from Iran, most of it oil, is seeking to increase its \$120 million in exports to Iran. But neither Indian nor Iranian officials could say Thursday whether tourism would contribute to an improvement in the trade balance.

Iranian tourists were interviewed at one of the several five-star hotels in which they stayed said the collective passport was insisted upon as a security measure to prevent individuals from leaving the group.

One of the Indian travel companies handling the tours, Sita Travels, was admonished to assure that proper Islamic values were preserved on the trips, one tourist said. The groups ate only in dining rooms where no alcoholic beverages were served.

Chiranjeev Nageshband, the managing director of Sita, said only that the programs were presented were "suitable for Iranian tourists from the point of view of Islamic culture."

The Iranians were allowed to

## Cambodia Declares Its Willingness To Forgo a Role in ASEAN Talks

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin says it would not insist on taking part in talks with noncommunist Southeast Asian countries aimed at bringing about a political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

A statement issued Wednesday at the end of a two-day meeting of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in Phnom Penh said that as a gesture of good will, the Phnom Penh government, which was installed by Vietnam after its December 1978 invasion, would not insist on being represented.

The three countries renewed their call for a dialogue with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as a first step toward a settlement of the four-year-old dis-

pate. The ASEAN members are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The statement published by the Vietnam News Agency and monitored in Bangkok, said the Heng Samrin government would not let the question of its participation impede the opening of a dialogue.

ASEAN and a majority of United Nations members do not recognize the Heng Samrin government.

Cambodia's UN seat is held by a coalition of anti-Vietnamese guerrillas led by the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The coalition took over the legal mantle of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge government that Vietnam deposed.

This coalition is actively supported by the ASEAN countries, and its guerrilla followers are main-

ly based on the Thai-Cambodian border.

The Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh is recognized only by Soviet countries and India. The Indochinese countries reaffirmed that any talks between them and ASEAN must be without preconditions.

Diplomats in Bangkok regarded this as an official rejection of Thailand's proposal, endorsed by its allies last month, that Vietnam should withdraw its troops in Cambodia 30 kilometers (18.5 miles) from the Thai border as a gesture toward initial talks.

Insurgents Said to Look to Laos

Communist guerrillas in north-east Thailand, weakened by dwindling Chinese support and recent mass defections of their supporters to the government, have started to look to neighboring Laos and Cambodia for aid, Thai military sources in Bangkok said Thursday.

An army spokesman said, meanwhile, that the strength of the Communist Party of Thailand, traditionally pro-Chinese, had plummeted to about 380 fighters compared with 7,000 six years ago.

## 2 Areas in China Open for Travel

Reuters

BEIJING — China has opened to foreigners two of its most inaccessible provinces, Qinghai in Central Asia and Ningxia Hui, a mainly Moslem region in the northwest, the People's Daily said Thursday.

The official newspaper named 11 newly opened areas, including the industrial centers of Nantong, Huizhou and Jiaxing near Shanghai and Weifang in the northern province of Shandong.

## F.E. Willis Is Dead; Was Career Envoy



James Karnasian

REDLANDS, California — Frances E. Willis, 84, who in 1953 was named ambassador to Switzerland and became the first woman to receive the title of career ambassador in the U.S. Foreign Service, died Wednesday at her home after a stroke.

Miss Willis, who never married, became ambassador to Norway in 1957 and, four years later, ambassador to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Her diplomatic career covered the 37 years from 1927 to 1964. She also served in the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

She was not the first American woman to serve as an ambassador, being preceded by Clare Boothe Luce in Italy and Eugenie Anderson in Denmark. But neither of them was a career foreign service officer. Perle Mesta was minister to Luxembourg from 1949 to 1953.

Other deaths  
Luther Farless, 59, a brain cancer victim who was denied benefits and told by Social Security officials to return to work seven months ago, Monday in Woodbury, Tennessee. The decision on aid was reversed after news accounts of his plight.

Marcello D'Alessandro, 50, Italy's ambassador to Uruguay since March 1981, at his home in Rome.

## Armenians Warned Over Terrorism

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE — Plenary meetings of an international Armenian congress began Thursday with a minute of silence to honor Armenian dead and "our young prisoners."

There was also a blunt warning by a French speaker that attacks like last week's bombing at Orly airport did grave harm to the Armenian cause.

The Rev. James Karnasian, a Swiss-Armenian pastor of the Reformed Church who helped organize the Second Armenian World Congress, said the meeting was called to help heal the divisions at the roots of a "deplorable situation of the Armenian diaspora."

The congress is designed to set up an umbrella organization, similar to the Palestine Liberation Organization, open to all Armenian exile groups.

This would include the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. That group has claimed responsibility for Friday's airport attack in which seven persons were killed and dozens injured.

Jean-Pierre Richardot, a French sociologist, warned that terrorist attacks could cause anti-Armenian "hostility throughout the Western world."

Threat to Explode in Flight  
The bomb planted by an Armenian at Orly airport last week was timed to explode aboard a Turkish airliner but exploded on the ground because the flight was delayed, the government said.

According to news agency reports, a French government spokesman said Vardigian Garegin, 29, a Syrian citizen of Armenian descent, admitted Wednesday that he had planted the bomb at the Turkish Airlines counter and timed it to go off when the plane was in the air.

## Smaller Parties Appear Undercut By Egyptian Law

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The Egyptian parliament has passed an election law that appears to make the ruling National Democratic Party the only party with a realistic hope of winning any seats in parliamentary elections in June. Deputies from other parties unanimously opposed the bill.

The law, passed at the end of bitter debate, will require parties to receive a minimum of 8 percent of the vote to be represented in parliament. The National Democratic Party of President Hosni Mubarak controls more than 90 percent of the 392 seats in the lower house.

Three opposition parties, which together hold barely 3 percent of the seats in parliament, agreed to boycott the upcoming elections to protest the new rules. The rules will also prevent political figures from the dissolved Wafd Party from running as independents. Of the parties planning the boycott, the Socialist Labor Party has 10 seats, the Liberal Socialist Party has 3 and the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Party is not represented.

Helmi Mounir, vice president of the Socialist Labor Party, said he feared that the minimum requirement would be a pretext for keeping the opposition out of parliament in future elections.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Congress and the IMF

There are three compelling reasons for Congress to vote an \$8.4-billion increase in America's contribution to the IMF:

- (1) It will help developing countries whose debts are dragging them down.
- (2) It will strengthen the international financial system, shaken by the debt crisis.
- (3) It will help the United States. Some 40 percent of American exports are bought by the developing countries. The increase would help bolster their economies and thus their ability to buy. And it would relieve the particular burden that the debt crisis puts on this country as the world's financial leader.

Quick action is called for. Even if other countries also increase their contributions accordingly, the fund will not be able to cover all the demands that are being made on its resources. And until the United States puts up its share, the other countries will hold back.

Despite the urgency, the IMF bill has become a hostage. Its sponsors saw the political spectrum from people who want to punish overextended private banks to those who want to punish South Africa. All are trying to work their causes into the bill.

The Democratic-controlled House wants to use it as leverage for Republican support for housing and other social legislation. The Republican Senate has loaded the bill with restrictive amendments of mixed merit; most would impose stiffer regulation on banks' foreign lending, some warranted and some not, but the bill also includes totally inappropriate

protection for domestic mining companies. The House is on the verge of voting on a much more restrictive version.

All this maneuvering has slowed the legislation—indeed, has endangered the functioning of the IMF just when it is most needed. Member countries borrow from it when they lack foreign exchange earnings to cover imports and foreign debt. The IMF gives the aid only if the country takes steps—which are often politically unpopular—to get its accounts back in balance and its economy back in shape. Even the United States has borrowed, but now the borrowers are Third World countries devastated by the collapse of commodity prices and the rise in interest on their debt.

The important thing is not to fight over details of the House bill but to get it moving—getting approval first and then working to remove bad features in the House-Senate conference. Mustering a House majority will not be easy. There is still a large isolationist group, particularly among Republicans, who tend to oppose multilateral agencies.

Beyond those sentiments, members of both parties are concerned about the appearance of voting \$8.4 billion to bail out foreigners and banks while domestic social programs are cut back. This political point is hard to refute with rational argument, but there is one. Not shoring up the IMF could cost far more in direct aid for stricken countries and weakened banks than passing a responsible bill now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## That Immigration Bill

The Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill, which has been passed twice by the Senate, is at a critical stage in the House. Five committees have considered the bill and four have issued reports. Predictably, the interests represented on those committees vary greatly. Agriculture wants to ensure the availability of foreign workers to harvest crops. Education and Labor has a primary concern for preserving the jobs of Americans. Next it was up to the Rules Committee to devise an orderly method for dealing with these diverse interests, organizing a plan for floor votes on all important issues and averting the kind of nit-picking that killed the bill in the House last year.

There are fewer than half a dozen major areas of disagreement on this bill, with two or three alternatives proposed in each case. The most important is employer sanctions, for unless these are preserved and made effective the main purpose of the bill will be destroyed. Disputes over record-keeping, penalties and potential discrimination can be settled with a few votes. Similarly, the date of the proposed amnesty for illegal aliens already in the country is easily determined. The question of foreign agricultural workers is a hot one, but the

choices are clear-cut, the interest groups backing each alternative easily identified. Finally, in the category of major disagreements is the question of whether an overall ceiling on legal immigration should be imposed, as the Senate-passed bill requires. A single roll call can settle that straightforward matter.

It would not be difficult for the Rules Committee to send the bill to the floor with either a time limit or a plan limiting amendments to these major areas. Immigration reform is badly needed and has been exhaustively studied in the executive and legislative branches and by a blue-ribbon select commission. Good momentum was achieved earlier this year when the Senate passed a bill, 76-18. All relevant House committees have had an opportunity to review the bill and to propose amendments. If it is delayed through the summer, that momentum begins to erode. As election year approaches, action on this politically sensitive question becomes less likely. It is time for the House Democratic leadership to get the bill to the floor, and it is possible to do so under conditions that will allow debate and orderly decision without either chaos or stalemate.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### London on Central America

We agree entirely with the Reagan administration's aim to counter Soviet-backed Cuban subversion. But it can be questioned whether "showing the flag" with a powerful naval force cruising up and down off the Nicaraguan coast will be much use. The only way to stop arms getting into the region from Cuba would be to impose an all-out blockade. The administration says it does not intend to do so.

No one should belittle the Reagan administration's efforts to grapple with what is a very real problem in Central America. Mr. Reagan is entirely right in pointing out that the emphasis must be on economic and social progress, not on a purely military solution. But without a military counter to attempted Communist takeovers, as is happening in El Salvador, nothing else will be possible.

—The Daily Telegraph

The small wars of Central America are swiftly developing into a conflagration of major proportions — and the United States administration, by its every action, seems intent on keeping more fuel on the flames. This week's decision to send a battle fleet down the Pacific coast from California to patrol the waters off Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, coupled with an earlier scheme to establish a large American military base at Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic shores of Honduras, is a further frightening indication that the United States is still toying with apocalyptic military solutions.

The challenge to the United States, the challenge that should (but will not) be examined by the Kissinger commission on Central America, is not one posed by Cuban or Soviet subversion. It is a question asked of the United States itself: How can it learn to live in peace in its own hemisphere with people who are waking up to the fact that their condition of oppres-

sion — for which the United States bears some historic and present responsibility — is not forever immutable? The United States can adapt to change, or seek to resist it. It cannot — even with the Marines — prevent it.

—The Guardian

The crisis of Central America in the eyes of President Reagan's administration is not a crisis which springs from the squabbles and instabilities of four or five small countries in the Central American isthmus. It is where that crisis might lead which troubles the administration. It is the specter of a Castro Mexico.

One does not have to agree entirely with the administration's assumption that Mexico is bound to be destabilized by revolutionary successes in Nicaragua and possibly El Salvador to see that, should that occur, it would present a major strategic nightmare for the United States. It may seem a distant threat to Europeans. They may argue that President Reagan is guilty of the simplest form of geopolitics. However, they should not forget that half the supplies destined for NATO in an emergency would originate from ports in the Mexican Gulf, and that, as the Falklands emergency almost showed, when the interests of hemisphere and the interests of Atlantic allies compete for attention in Washington, the hemisphere may have the advantage.

—The Times

Is America Splitting Again?

Still torn from the divisive days of the Vietnam war, the United States seems in some danger of once again splitting into two and then into fragments. Its government and people are arguing over whether there is a communist threat to Central America. Those who agree that there is are arguing over its source and over what Washington should do about it.

—The Bangkok Post

## Monroe Doctrine or Brezhnev Doctrine?

By Don Ritter

The writer is a Republican representative from Pennsylvania. He speaks Spanish and Russian and has traveled widely in Latin America and lived for a year in the Soviet Union.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives will soon consider a bill amending the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal 1983 to cut off funds for covert and overt support for the contra, or counterrevolutionaries, fighting against the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. This vote will be one of the most important in this Congress, and if it goes the wrong way it could legitimize the "Brezhnev doctrine" in the Western Hemisphere.

The policy commonly known as the Brezhnev doctrine means that the Soviet Union is prepared to do whatever is necessary to keep its sister socialist states from leaving the family. On its own borders, whether it is Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland or Afghanistan, the Soviet Union holds most of the cards. But enforcing the Brezhnev doctrine in Africa or Latin America presents them with other problems.

In the Western Hemisphere the United States has the home-court advantage. One would think that the Monroe doctrine — outlined by

President James Monroe in a speech to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823 — would hold sway. The United States, according to the Monroe doctrine, would prevent the European powers of the time — including, ironically, Russia — from imposing their tyranny on the newly independent and still weak Latin American countries.

The Monroe doctrine served as the cornerstone of U.S. relations with powerful European adversaries in Latin America for nearly a century and a half. But today the Soviet Union, by its actions in Cuba and through Cuba in Central and South America, is challenging that historic U.S. guarantee to protect the nations of the Western Hemisphere against European interference "for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in

any other manner their destiny." The essence of the Brezhnev doctrine is to prohibit nations in the Soviet sphere of influence from escaping superpower domination. The essence of the Monroe doctrine is to prevent superpowers from subjugating less powerful countries.

The differences between the two are central to the way the United States approaches the most critical part of Central America today, Nicaragua. Recent decisions by the Democratic-controlled House Select Committee on Intelligence and House Foreign Affairs Committee endorsed legislative language known as the Boland-Zablocki bill. This has remarkable implications.

Boland-Zablocki supports the Brezhnev doctrine and refutes the Monroe doctrine, turning history upside down. By cutting off covert

and overt support to those fighting the Cuban-Soviet sister regime in Nicaragua, it makes the United States the enforcer of the Brezhnev doctrine. The United States, not the Soviets, would be the ultimate constraint on those fighting for greater freedom for Nicaragua.

"Socialist" Nicaragua is the arms depot, the nerve center, the training ground for the Soviet-Cuban-backed "revolution without frontiers," to quote the Sandinist leadership. If Boland-Zablocki becomes law it is the United States that will prevent Nicaragua from reverting from Soviet-style socialism.

If the bill becomes law, North Americans will be the chief carriers of Brezhnev's legacy in the Western Hemisphere as his heirs move closer and closer to East-Europeanizing the southern U.S. border. While North Americans of another era could take pride in making the world safe for democracy, a newer breed could claim credit for making the new world safe for communism.

The New York Times

## Too Much Becomes Believable

By Frank Church

The writer, a former Democratic senator from Idaho who chaired the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, now practices international law.

WASHINGTON — Did the CIA conspire to murder the foreign minister of Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann? Was there a plot to kill him, slowly and untraceably, with poisoned brandy?

Yes, contends Lenin Cerna, Nicaragua's state security chief, at an elaborately orchestrated press conference in Managua, where such paraphernalia as code books, wooden-idol bookends with secret compartments, and a bottle of lethally laced liquor were exhibited in evidence. The poison, it was alleged, would have caused Mr. d'Escoto to lose his hair and eyebrows, possibly become sterile and then die.

"Clearly preposterous," said U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quaintanilla. He refused to dignify the accusation with a protracted denial. Who could believe such a bizarre story?

Well, to begin with, nearly everyone in Nicaragua, in all likelihood. And most of the people south of the U.S. border. They are apt to believe any murder charge laid on the United States, however clumsy or contrived. The United States has earned a reputation as a country that will use such methods even against small, weak neighbors. That is the cross the United States bears for the CIA's past involvement in plots to assassinate Latin leaders.

From 1960 to 1965 the CIA instigated at least eight plots to murder Fidel Castro, one of which progressed to the point where the United States sent poison pills to Cuba



and dispatched underworld figures to commit the crime. The assassination devices that the United States considered using ran the gamut from high-powered rifles to poisoned pills, pens and cigars, deadly bacterial powders and even a contaminated diving suit.

Those CIA conspiracies — once described by President Johnson as "Murder Inc." — extended beyond Cuba. In April 1961 the agency placed carbines in the hands of dissidents in the Dominican Republic, knowing they intended to kill Rafael Trujillo, the right-wing dictator. At least one of the weapons was in the possession of the assassins when Trujillo was gunned down.

Nine years later the CIA went at it again in Chile. This time the victim was General René Schneider, commander of the Chilean army, a constitutionalist who opposed a U.S.-fomented military overthrow of the elected government. In this

case the agency delivered three sub-machine guns and ammunition to Chilean officers who were preparing to kidnap the general. It was thus established that the CIA intended to facilitate his forcible removal. In the event, General Schneider was killed by another group of abductors as he drew his handgun in self-defense.

Of course, those misdeeds, which so plainly contradicted professed U.S. principles, were perpetrated under deep cover. But no secret can be kept for long in a free society. It was only a question of time before a tenacious press would uncover and disclose the sordid facts.

The political price that the United States pays is heavy indeed. It is measured by the credibility that the latest self-serving Nicaraguan charges will have throughout Latin America, by the extent to which Third World countries have come to regard the United States as an im-

perialist power, and by the skepticism with which so many U.S. citizens view the pronouncements of their own government.

Because the Reagan administration has brought back the old obsessions of the Cold War, and because covert action is again being touted as a tough, realistic necessity, Americans should remind themselves that this antisecret term is a semantic disguise for unacknowledged privity, war, blackmail, bribery, the spreading of lies and any other dirty trick deemed useful in serving U.S. interests.

In the dark alleys of covert action, where the CIA eagerly adopts the tactics of the KGB, the United States seems determined to fulfill the prophecy of George Hanson Williams, the theologian who once warned, "Be cautious when you choose your enemy, for you will grow more like him."

Los Angeles Times

## A Begin Soliloquy, Courtesy of a Sympathizer

By William Safire

WHAT a relief. I just didn't have it in me to sleep all the way to Washington this summer. Listening to all the complaints from the American Jews, racing around, facing the only press in the world as sassy as ours — who needs it?

Now, to prove that I'm not dead yet, I'll have to pronounce around the Knesset. And to show I'm not in a deep depression and unable to function, I'll have to smile more.

The truth is, as I told Reagan on the phone, I'm just not 100 percent. That's no secret. When I called the U.S. ambassador, Sam Whittam, to come to my office last week, he asked who else from my cabinet would be there. I had to say, "The prime minister not enough."

So instead of going to Washington and listening to all the arguments about why we should take casualties policing the affairs of Lebanon, the Lebanese are afraid of police and the Americans don't want to police. I decided to pull away from around Beirut and build a line along the Alawi that will stop justification.

That was not the decision of a man too sick or depressed to function. It reminds me of the time I came out of the hospital — on my last legs, everybody said — and promptly annexed the Golan. Or when I moped around for months and then gave the order to take out the Iraqi reactor.

I know how to get the Syrians out of Lebanon. Not Gennady's way, by begging, and not Habib's way, by issuing a timetable for Israeli withdrawal, because Assad sees that as weakness. The only way to get Syria to leave Lebanon is to make the consequences for staying unpleasant.

Assad does not want Israeli electronic surveillance on top of Mount Baruk. He does not want artillery permanently within range of Damascus. Only when he sees we are serious about staying there, without our public opinion worrying about casualties, will he make a deal to get us out of Lebanon by getting out himself.

We call his bluff. By showing that Israel is ready for partition — which would be militarily wounding to Syria — Israel leaves Lebanon avoid partition. We provide the necessary consequence, because we have learned that Arab leaders do only what they must, not what they should.

Look at Egypt: I uprooted our settlers to give back every inch of Sinai, the Egyptian press still pours out anti-Semitic hatred. Egypt's ambassador has been withdrawn, in violation of our treaty, despite our agreement to leave Lebanon, which was Egypt's excuse for violating the

treaty. Mr. Reagan, so quick to withhold military equipment from us last year, does nothing to prod the Egyptians to live up to Camp David. With the PLO remnants squabbling, isn't



this the time to start autonomy talks with Palestinians in Judea and Samaria? Of course — but the Arab leaders want a festering issue, not a good life for the Palestinians.

So yes, I'm depressed, and I show

ing a politician, but if I like him and the Americans like him, he must be quite a politician.

But why run the risk of elections? I remember what Sadat said at Camp David, when I twitted him about democracy in his country: "Democracy is not the problem — elections are the problem." If Yitzhak Rabin gets the Labor nomination away from Peres, Rabin might become prime minister. That wouldn't be a tragedy, but the country would be better off with the Likud. It's taking a big chance.

So I may have to stay a while, much as I would like to write my history of the Yigal. I'll have to snap out of this terrible feeling, though, if I can; the opposition can make too much out of a psychologically unfit prime minister. Besides, the country needs a leader who can be 100 percent all the time. If I can't, I ought to step down, and leave the decision on succession to the people.

That's it. I'll make another comeback, mentally, politically. If I see I can't, I'll quit like de Gaulle.

The New York Times

## Rickover Remembers The Maine

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Under at least half a dozen presidents, Admiral Hyman Rickover was a gale force. A man of terrible temper and of single-minded dedication, he was the creator of the nuclear navy.

In his first encounter, Rickover asked junior officer Jimmy Carter how he did at the Naval Academy. Pridelike, Carter said he had finished 29th. "Did you do your best?" Rickover demanded. "Not always," Carter replied, to which Rickover snapped back: "Why not?" Whence the title of Carter's campaign autobiography, "Why Not the Best?"

The admiral's reputation having thus preceded him, I was braced when he called the other day to deliver a brisk critique on a recent reference of mine (in "Remember the Maine, Certainly," 1977, July 7) to the blowing up of the U.S. battleship Maine. Ronald Reagan had cited the 1898 incident as reason for presidents never to forego the possibility of sending U.S. troops to war, and that struck me as a god-awful analogy.

The admiral had missed my point, but he did add considerably to my knowledge of the story of the Maine. He powerfully reinforced, as well, the case that Ronald Reagan's grasp of history's great moments is thin. He also gave evidence that, at age 83, the gale has lost none of its force.

Had I not, he asked, read his definitive study, published in 1976 by the Naval History Division of the Navy Department, entitled "How the Battleship Maine Was Destroyed"? I had not. Was I not aware that he had proved conclusively that it could not have been an external explosion (suggesting the work of Spanish saboteurs) as had been concluded by a court of inquiry at the time? It had to have been "internal" (suggesting an accident), I didn't know that.

And so it went. "What did they teach you in high school?" I was developing a deep sympathy for Jimmy Carter. "You're the guy that — ed it up," the admiral almost shouted, "and it's up to you to un — it."

Minutes later he was back on the phone, reading from the final passage of his 1976 report: "With the vastness of our government and the difficulty of controlling it, we must make sure that these in 'high school' do not, without most careful consideration of the consequences, exert our power and might. Such uses of our power may result in serious international actions at great cost in lives and money — injurious to the interests and standing of the United States."

Precisely my point. When President Reagan says casually "You know, they blew up the Maine" in justification of the use of American military force, he is overlooking the fact that even as Teddy Roosevelt was exploiting the Maine to whip America into war with Spain, there was no evidence of just how the Maine was blown up.

Admiral Rickover, to the contrary, there is still so much. Appendix A of his report convincingly makes the case against an "external" source exploding inward, as with a mine. As for internal sources, the report leans toward the theory of a coal bunker fire, but does not exclude "crew sabotage, a small arms accident, a bomb planted by a visitor" — which is thus not to exclude a Spanish visitor.

But the report is relevant whether we are talking about the Maine, or the "battleship" in the Gulf of Tonkin that triggered the first bombing of North Vietnam, or the extreme vulnerability of an expanding U.S. presence in Central America to terrorist reprisals of uncertain origin.

As for Ronald Reagan's reading of the lesson of the Maine, I recommend the peripatetic paragraph of Admiral Rickover's seven-year-old report: "In the modern technological age, the battle cry 'Remember the Maine' should have a special meaning for us. With almost instantaneous communications that can command weapons of unprecedented power, we can no longer approach technical problems with the casualness and confidence held by Americans in 1898. The Maine should impress us that technical problems must be examined by competent and qualified people, and that the results of their investigation must be fully and fairly presented to their fellow citizens." I hope that we — it.

The Washington Post

## FROM OUR JULY 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Japanese Worry China

SHANGHAI — The reinstatement of the Katsura Ministry in Tokyo has alarmed Peking statesmen on account of the intensely jingo views of the Premier, who is a veritable incarnation of the war spirit which precipitated the conflict with Russia. This feeling of alarm is intensified by the change for the worse in the relations of the Chinese with Japanese officials at Mukden, where a violent conflict has arisen over the Yalu forestry question, the Japanese having preferred impossible claims and having openly threatened the Chinese delegates when the latter refused to entertain them. The dispute was terminated by the abrupt withdrawal of the Japanese delegate.

### 1933: Roosevelt's Code for Labor

WASHINGTON — In the midst of a crisis that has sent prices tumbling, President Roosevelt called upon the nation to adopt a blanket code for all industry to increase purchasing power. In launching the greatest program for control of wages and working hours undertaken by any nation in the world, the President declared: "This plan depends solely on united action by all employers. For this reason I ask you as an employer to do your part in signing." The program forbids employment of any person under 16 years of age, limits the white-collar week to 40 hours, and provides \$15 as the weekly white-collar minimum.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Death Squads in Java

In response to "Killings in Java" (Letters, July 18):

Your correspondent from Jogjakarta is quite right: The world press has said little of the killings carried out by army death squads in Indonesia. My efforts to raise the issue in the British press have been unsuccessful.

I differ from your Jogjakarta correspondent in one respect. My reading of the Indonesian press reports is that the armed forces commander, General Benny Murdani, did acknowledge that his troops were responsible, since he frankly stated that security forces are engaged in the current nationwide campaign "to combat crime." If the armed forces chief acknowledges such a thing and goes on to admit, as he did, that more than 300 people are known to have died as a result of these operations — adding, mind you, that the actual figures are certainly much higher because they would include corpses not taken to the hospital for autopsy — is that not a grave matter worthy of reporting?

One needs also to examine the possible motives for these security operations. In a recent interview, the chairman of the Indonesian Legal Aid Institute, Mr. Bayung Nasution, saw them as being part of "a series of actions by the authorities who think

they can do what they like even if it goes against the principles of law as long as it is done for the sake of preserving their authority. . . . They want to show that they have the right to take people's lives if these people are regarded as a threat, or as something that undermines their authority." And he added that "it is only a question of time before they decide to pick on political opponents or anyone they dislike."

Killing "criminals" can well be the first stage in the death squad operations, a way of testing reactions. CARMEL BUDIARDJO, London.

### Awaiting the Real News

Regarding "Living in Thrall to the Bomb" (IBT, July 4) by novelist E.L. Doctorow:

Mr. Doctorow's essay is extremely good, but I would suggest that the weak response of the American public to the intervention in El Salvador is not caused merely by too many years of U.S.-sponsored outrages. The press is largely responsible.

The vast majority of the public responds to what the daily paper presents as important. This leads to odd distortions in public interest. Example: Some 680 people succumb to the

AIDS infection, there is much publicity and the disease is compared to the medieval plague and declared to be "our number one health priority." But tobacco-related illnesses kill perhaps as many every year, and this is accepted as a fact of life.

Day after day, peasants in El Salvador are killed with bullets made in the United States. Day after day your front page is dominated by George Shultz and filled with his lifeless and predictable pronouncements. This can only stifle the public mind and obfuscate the flesh-and-blood reality.

If we are somehow to dismantle the "Bomb Culture" that Mr. Doctorow so wisely indicates, we must get beyond the doublethink dribble of the political papers. Please, then, less Shultz & Co. and more real news.

EARL GOULD, Fourquembay, France.

### Palestinians Ignored

Since 1948 wars in the Middle East have been fought by the Arabs for domestic political reasons. At no time has any Arab state wanted an independent Palestinian State.

Before 1967, when Jordan occupied the West Bank, its government could have ceded the territory to a Palestinian government. After the

1967 war Levi Eshkol offered to return the territories in exchange for peace, but the Arabs refused.

Today the total disregard of Palestinian aspirations is blatant. With the destruction and dispersal of the military arm of the PLO by Israel and the further weakening of the organization in the Bekas Valley by Syria, Yasser Arafat's political strength has been gravely damaged. Any possibility of a compromise on the basis of the Reagan plan has disappeared. It seems obvious that there is a de facto agreement between Syria and Israel for the partition of Lebanon in exchange for a free hand for settlement in Judea and Samaria.

NORMAN ADES, Geneva.

### Thatcher and Ireland

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher kept doggedly to her chartered course for her first four years in office and achieved her goal of bringing down inflation regardless of cost. Suppose she now turned her attention to resolving the Irish question?

Mrs. Thatcher has shown by her single-minded perseverance that she has one essential ingredient needed for solving this old problem. FINNARR SLATTERY, Killybegs, Ireland.



July 22, 1983

Page 7W

## A.L. Rowse and the Rewriting of Shakespeare

LONDON — Shakespeare has gone through a lot and survived. "King Lear" was played with a happy ending for nearly 200 years and, quite recently, an English repertory company, finding its leading man delayed in a pub, played "Hamlet" without the prince and reported it much improved.

A.L. Rowse, the eagerly controversial Eliza-

## MARY BLUME

bethan historian and emeritus fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has just completed a huge Shakespeare project. He has rewritten the plays for an American publisher. The new edition will be out toward the year's end.

Rowse is a sprightly workaholic in his 80th year who has written more books than he can remember. He doesn't like to call the Shakespeare project a rewrite. "I'm really very conservative," he said over tea and toasted buns in his club, the Athenaeum. "What I've done is remove the superfluous difficulties."

"It all started with my learning from Dick Cavett on television that an awful lot of young people in American schools and colleges are really going off Shakespeare because they can't take the archaic language."

Rowse has appeared a lot on "The Dick Cavett Show." He has also done Johnny Carson, although he likes it less. "I sort of like talking alone," he explained.

He is one of a handful of British historians who are media personalities. (In the United States, former government officials and diet experts go the airwaves, while in France it is doctors who write books and hype them on TV.) In Britain, often because of the interest of the late Lord Beaverbrook and because of such TV programs as "The Brains Trust," some historians have become household names. Rowse eats it up; a colleague, Hugh Trevor-Roper, probably wishes now that he had never seen a flashbulb.

"I said to the Daily Mail, 'He always has been like that—he rushes in where angels fear to tread.' Rowse says of Trevor-Roper's hasty acceptance of the forged Hitler diaries, 'I made fun of it a bit and said how silly it was of Roper to come out with it, I stake my reputation on it being authentic,' as if he were staking his virginity at the age of 70. Silly."

Rowse's voice sweeps and soars with indignation or delight. He is an accomplished chatterer: confiding, cunning, agreeably libelous, undeflectable. He does not consider himself the greatest textual scholar of Shakespeare but the unimpeachable authority on Shakespeare's

life and times, which is perhaps better. And so he has undertaken to modernize the Bard.

"Remember this, this is the point you must make," he says, headlessly sugaring his tea. "Shakespeare is our greatest contribution to world culture. When I say 'our,' I mean you as well as me—our language is our country nowadays. It was a Russian who said that. Well, we want to make him accessible."

"Why not get rid of superfluous difficulties? We, all of us nowadays, use modern spelling and modern punctuation. Well, why not leave out words we don't know the meaning of, words like 'coystril'?"

Coystril, Rowse explains, means rascal and so he has used rascal because the scansion is the same.

"Or you can take out the subjunctives, you see. We hardly use the subjunctive. I don't say 'If it be'; I say 'If it is.' Don't you? Elizabethan grammar isn't grammar today. Nor shall you think that neither—double negative. This is much worse than before—double comparative."

"He spoke it. Why not he spoke it? He wrote it. Why not he wrote it? Why not get rid of those and thees and thine and haths and doths? 'Th' is almost impossible for foreigners to say. And some words have different meanings today. 'Presently' meant immediately to Shakespeare, not in a while."

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," with its dialects and colloquialisms, caused Rowse the most problems. In Hamlet's soliloquy "To be or not to be," only the words "quietus," which means acquittance, and "fardels," or burdens, were replaced. Rowse says there is talk of Edward Albee's directing his "Macbeth" in Virginia for Shakespeare's next birthday.

"All previous scholars have made a mess of Shakespeare's life," Rowse states. "You need the combination of historical with literary and, above all, poetic perception. You really need an Elizabethan historian-poet. And how many of those are there? I'm not in favor of false modesty. There's only one."

Rowse's books range, in addition to his Elizabethan studies, from "Three Cornish Cats" (he is a Cornishman and very prolific about it) to "Homosexuals in History." Shakespeare, he says, was definitely not homosexual: "All the poor professors got it wrong, he was a highly sexed hetero." He has also published a lot of poetry, which he says betrays all the secrets of his inner life. It has failed to attract wide attention.

"I know I'm a much better poet than my old friend Stephen Spender. I'm not such a good poet as my old friend Eliot, but I'm a better poet than Stephen. I'm not such a good poet as

Louis MacNeice or probably Robert Lowell, though I do think Robert Lowell's later poetry went off the rails. I know him, you know."

For a man who considers himself unsociable, Rowse has known everyone from Agatha Christie to Chester Nimitz, from Winston Churchill to Edmund Wilson, whom he dismisses as a superficial sciolist, to W.H. Auden. ("He was a gentleman, Wystan was, but he was so unappealing, so dirty and unwashed"). His latest book is dedicated to Jacqueline Onassis. "She's really a good woman, you know. Onassis complained that she was always reading instead of, I suppose, other things. I really don't think Jackie is a bit sexy. She's very well read. She reads and reads."

Another big reader is Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, who gave a Rowse book to Ronald Reagan. "Reagan wrote me that the only Shakespeare role he played was Peruchio, which he finds of great use in dealing with Congress. Awfully good, don't you think?" Rowse gives an appreciative nudge.

"I'm also quite friendly with Nixon. He always sends me his books and so forth. He isn't very beautiful, it's true, but he knows the world better than Reagan does."

Rowse's most recent discovery was the autobiographical elements in "Two Gentlemen of Verona." His most important find, which he regards as definitive, was the solution to the basic problems of Shakespeare's sonnets: the dating, and the identities of Mr. W.H., the Rival Poet and the Dark Lady, who was a rather randy Italian named Emilia Lanier who also wrote poems.

"She was the second-best woman poet of the age. The best was Mary Countess of Pembroke. Emilia Lanier was a damn sight better than Queen Elizabeth, who wrote old-fashioned doggerel. You know Tennessee Williams was a Lanier, and, of course, there was Sidney Lanier 100 years ago down in Macon, Georgia."

Rowse dislikes the word eccentric but accepts it in its literal meaning of "away from the center."

"I myself don't think I quite fit in the English environment—I'm not very good at English humbug, you know. Neither was Winston. Neither is Margaret. She doesn't talk humbug, none at all."

Born into a poor Cornish family, Alfred Leslie Rowse wrecked his health to get his All Souls fellowship while such Oxford contemporaries as Graham Greene, Evelyn Waugh and John Betjeman idly took poor degrees or were sent down. He considers himself a man apart.

"I've made a diagonal path across society

from very simple working people to all the grandish people in society," he said. "I've missed out the middle class. Well now, intellectual life is usually middle-class, so I'm really the odd man out. I get all the brickbats from the middle-academic subculture."

"You see, all these professors in the Shakespeare establishment, they have a sort of blinkered trade-union activity. I think they genuinely do not understand what I'm at. They should try to find out. I'm always trying to learn."

"There's a very great authority in All Souls College on Italian history. He said to me, 'My dear, I'm not in the least interested in the Dark Lady was.' I said to him, 'Look here, if you had discovered anything important about Michelangelo, I'd be the first person who'd want to know. Everybody ought to want to know.'"

"What makes me so angry and makes me turn on the third-raters is that it's their duty to follow the discoveries of a first-rate mind. It's not for a first-rater to try and really lower himself to the level of conventional third-raters."

"In contemporary society, and this is why I hate its guts, they all think that their opinions are as good as anybody else's. Well, they're not." Despite such views, Rowse is an unrepentant Americanophile, even to the point of declaring Beverly Hills beautiful.

"It is rather paradoxical," he agreed. "I think it's because even if you say the most unpopular things as I do—because I'm awfully reactionary and undemocratic and all that and hate democratic humbug, I'm just like Margaret. I agree with every word that woman says—the ordinary people may be idiots but they have a horse sense and they can tell whether you're sincere or not. And though I say all these things, I never wrap it up in humbug."

Last week Rowse was at Oxford as usual to open the English-Speaking Union conference. On Saturday he will lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in August he will speak on the early English Renaissance at Jean Paul Getty's former house, Sutton Place. His industry is unflagging and amazing.

"It's all I'm interested in, sweetie," he says. "I'm not much interested in anything but the Elizabethan age." A young man has come from the BBC to talk to Rowse about life and society and his attention turns.

"I don't mind talking about life and society. I'm absolutely sick of talking about me, dear." And the talking, with hardly a breath taken, resumes.



A.L. Rowse.

## A Grande Dame of Letters

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Jenny Bradley, who died on the Riviera last month at age 97, was a literary legend. Instrumental in introducing Continental literature to the English-speaking world and Anglo-American writers to Continental readers, she was acquainted in her day with virtually every author of international renown. As a literary agent, she represented Joyce, Hemingway, Malraux, Henry Miller, Gide, Sartre and the estate of Marcel Proust.

Born Jenny Serruys in Belgium, she studied in Paris and at the University of London. An uncle was a defense attorney in the Dreyfus case and Clemenceau and Zola often visited the lawyer's home to discuss procedure in L'Affaire. "Clemenceau, very much the public orator on all occasions, did the talking, while Zola sat quietly meditating, fingering his pince-nez," she recalled. Then a schoolgirl, she was appointed to carry a luncheon basket every day to a defense witness held in the Cherche-Midi prison. Sisters of sword had been found in his omelette and a plot to poison him was suspected.

Her father, a Belgian diplomat, was posted in Odessa in the early 1900s, and Miss Serruys spent some time in Russia, where she visited Tolstoy on his country estate, Yasnaya Polyana, and elsewhere met the writers of the rising generation: Dmitri Merezhkovsky, the Symbolist poets Zinaida Gippius, Alexander Blok and Feodor Sologub, and the novelist Mikhail Artzybashev.

During World War I, Serruys was an army nurse. One imagines that she was an excellent one, for her authoritative manner and stern, calm sense of discipline were ideally suited to that profession. One of her non-battlefield feats occurred at a charity fete when Sarah Bernhardt, in a temperamental tizzy, vowed she could not "go on." Serruys quieted the great actress's nervous outburst and reassured her into taking the stage.

In 1921, Jenny Serruys married William Asprey Bradley, an American novelist and essayist and the Paris agent of the publishing house Harcourt Brace. They formed a literary agency and their home in a mansion on the Ile Saint-Louis, once the property of Richelieu, became the meeting place of authors of all nations.

When James Joyce, then completing "Ulysses" and broke, came from Zurich to settle in Paris, Mrs. Bradley smoothed his way, lending him money and buying him a table at which to write. They remained lifelong friends.

Another friend was Gertrude Stein. Long a Paris resident, La Stein held Saturday evening receptions in her apartment, its walls lined with collections of Picassos and Modiglianis.

"Gertrude's soirées were an amusing game, but you had to know the rules," Mrs. Bradley remembered. "A first-time guest was forgiven for mentioning Joyce's name once, but if he—or she—repeated it, there were no further invitations."

"One night Hemingway came in drunk and surly. Gertrude told him to leave and he went off. Then she was stricken with regrets and beseeched me to bring him back. I was able to arrange his return, but their relations were shaky after that."

Hemingway's posthumously published memoir of his Paris days, "A Moveable Feast," reveals his disillusionment with Gertrude Stein.

Another problem was F. Scott Fitzgerald, who arrived early in the 1920s after his first success, with a letter of introduction from Max Perkins, the Scribner editor, and an overwhelming desire to make the acquaintance of Anatole France, whom Mrs. Bradley knew well.

"We went to call on Anatole France in his Avenue Foch mansion," she explained, "with Scott in a highly excited, semi-intoxicated state. Scott knew no French and France spoke no English, so I had to be interpreter. Tell him I'm a good egg—no, tell him I'm a bad egg." Scott kept shouting after being introduced. The silly expression has no meaning in French, but I tried to comply. Old France smiled his slow wise smile, more I think at the sight of this wild, young American's exuberance than at the gibberish."

Ezra Pound, Sherwood Anderson, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Carl Van Vechten, Theodore Dreiser, H.L. Mencken, André Gide, Thomas Mann, Colette, Arnold Bennett, G.B. Stern, Sinclair Lewis, Jean Giraudoux and Jean Cocteau were among other visitors who came to the Bradley salon between the wars. Henry Miller, who was still regarded as a pornographic author at the time, was a special favorite of the Bradleys, who sought to find him a publisher. But Jenny did not like Somerset Maugham. "He pretends to be a gentleman, but he is not," she ruled. This verdict was evidently irrevocable and no questions were asked.

World War II disrupted international cultural relations. Bradley died suddenly in 1939 and the Nazi occupation made communication with the outside world impossible. The famous literary agency appeared to belong to history, but with the Liberation, Mrs. Bradley decided to relight the lights. Going it alone, she signed a new generation of French writers for American publishers. Sartre and Camus among them, and supplied French publishers with the latest books in English for translation.

Again she entertained in her Ile Saint-Louis drawing room. Her frequent guests of the postwar period included André Malraux; Alfred and Blanche Knopf; Gaston Gallimard; Thornton Wilder; Erskine Caldwell; Janet Flanner, The New Yorker's "Genet"; Jacques Porel, the son of the actress Réjane, whom Jenny persuaded to write a book about



Jenny Bradley.

his mother; James Hadley Chase, who had 75 thrillers in French translation; John Erskine; Antoine Bibesco; Natalie Barney; Truman Capote, and publishers from everywhere.

Mrs. Bradley, with her refined taste and deep understanding of literature, was a perceptive critic. Her judgments were not, of course, infallible. She told of the ire of her friend Henri de Montherlant, when she pooh-poohed the French dramatist, Georges de Porto-Riche, whom he greatly admired. "I may have been wrong," she conceded. But she rejected any traffic with the cheap and the banal. Trash was trash and she refused to be associated with it. "Let's rise above it," she would gallantly declare, lifting her champagne glass. She knew the fine art of letters and she knew the book trade, a combination that qualified her as the ideal literary agent. She was superb at business, possessing an acumen that stunned Hollywood producers hunting for material. "Don't accept those terms—ask for twice as much," she advised a novelist tempted by what seemed to him a fabulous fortune for the movie rights to something he had written. He acted on her warning and waited jitteringly for a week. Then, as she had predicted, he received a doubling of the offer.

As a discoverer of talents, as a fascinating personality, a link to remote literary worlds and as a great lady, Jenny Bradley will be greatly missed and long remembered.

## The Opera's New Clothes

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — In "Walden," Thoreau remarks rather snappishly, "Beware of all enterprises that require new clothes." That may have been true of the surveying business, which Thoreau followed in a rather lackadaisical way, but it is definitely not true of the opera business in 1983: snappy new suits and fashionable sailors are making most of the news.

Of course, I may be taking a narrow view of the matter, having recently attended premieres of Ken Russell's "Madama Butterfly" in Charleston, South Carolina, and Peter Sellers' "The Mikado" in Chicago. Both directors seemed determined above all to outfit these elderly works in modish clothes designed to cover up unsightly bulges and sags and convey an impression of vitality.

Sellers' staging had a witty fizz and even a certain bareheaded legitimacy. "The Mikado" is not "Fidelio," after all, while Russell merely put "Butterfly" on a wheel and broke her. It was no doubt by coincidence that both chose to practice their jujitsu on works with Japanese settings. However, in both productions attention was focused more on the costume's cleverness than on what was being costumed.

It does begin to appear that such trendy stagings represent more than a passing phase in opera. The decision apparently has been made in high administrative places that opera is a wallflower in need of serious making over, perhaps even plastic surgery. Opera is being treated as if she were one of those dowdy, glasses-wearing secretaries in old movies who are handed over to tailors, drapers, dress designers and cosmeticians who hope to transform her into a glamorous girl capable of catching the boss's eye.

Since I am the last one in the world to resist a trend, provided I am able to recognize it, I hereby offer some fresh scenarios of my own devising for tired old operas.

"Aida" — The tenor Radames is a captain in the elite Anti-Crime Unit of the New York Police Department, a position that allows him to oppose crime on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He loves Aida, a former prostitute now employed as a cleaning lady in the station house. Her father, Amnassaro, a kingpin of the heroin racket, is brought in on a possession charge. Will Aida persuade her lover-cop to join dad and daughter in escaping into the Lower East Side underworld?

"Rigoletto" — He's a television comic on the way down, reduced to filling in when Johnny Carson's substitutes go on vacation. He keeps a mistress, Gilda, whom he represents as his daughter out of fear of alienating the network boss, a sanctimonious Bible-thumper named Duke who secretly covets Gilda. The tragic final scene is played out at a motel in Naples, Florida.

"The Barber of Seville" — Figaro is a Warren Beatty type, a hair-dresser and unofficial Mr. Fix-It who zips around town on his motorcycle taking care of a variety of odd jobs. He falls for Rosine, the young wife of the local heart surgeon and after much popping in and out of closets, he beats the doctor to death with a blow-dryer and escapes on his Harley with Rosine riding happily on the back seat.

"Faust" — The owner of a Toyota agency makes a pact with the devil. In exchange for a big markdown on a sports car, the devil offers to make the dealer's feeble-minded son and lumpy wife appear in his television commercials as utterly charming. The devil also proposes to stop the auto dealer's hairpiece from slipping during the commercials. Intervention by the Federal Communications Commission cheats the devil out of his half of the deal.

"Boris Godunov" — A big-shot congress-

man, talked about as presidential timber, is stopped on the street by a wild-eyed panhandler who warns him that a major disaster is just around the corner. Senator Goodenough, the legislator, walks away unconcerned, believing the beggar is merely alluding to the White House, a block away. However, the television news that night discloses that Senator Goodenough is about to be indicted as part of an Abscam type of operation. His past transgressions, involving a small boy named Dimitri, are about to come to light. He goes crazy and falls to his death from the top step of the Capitol.

"Tosca" — The star of a daytime television serial suspects her boyfriend, a set designer, of playing footsie with a female colleague. She arranges with a hitman, Carlo Scarpia, to kill the boyfriend and make it look accidental. The star pretends to commit suicide by leaping out of a jail window, but Carlo catches her in an airbag and they live happily ever after.

"The Flying Dutchman" — A famous tennis player, having sworn at an umpire and abused a ball, is condemned to wander the face of the earth for all eternity, playing in nothing but big-money tournaments. His wife, bored with having to watch him win and tired of laundering his wristbands and socks, pretends to commit suicide by leaping out of the top row of the stands at Wimbledon. In fact, she is caught in an airbag and escapes with the head linesman to a life of bliss in Monte Carlo.

"Otello" — The time frame has been moved forward to what the British director Jonathan Miller has described mysteriously as "the Mafia period in New York." Otello is a capo mafioso, Desdemona his moll. Bored with watching him count his drug-related millions night after night, she drops a hanky and makes sure it is retrieved for her by one of Otello's trusted captains. Desdemona and the captain run off to Venice, California, where Otello catches up with them. In a rage he tries to kill Desdemona, but she has a black belt in karate and succeeds in strangling him with his own cummerbund. He is given a quiet funeral and taken in a tin drum to a waste-disposal plant in New Jersey.

"Orfeo ed Euridice" — A sexpot movie actress agrees to marry an importunate young cameraman (a Woody Allen-type) if he is able to keep from looking at her while she changes wigs and puts in her contacts.

"Norma" — Norma Jean, a Hollywood beauty, discovers that her secret lover, a famous American politician, is cheating on her. She overdoses on back issues of Foreign Affairs and Partisan Review.

"War and Peace" — A made-for-television opera set in large Sun Belt city, circa 1980. Grand historical sweep, intricate subplots, interfamilial intrigues, unbridled passions. Newly commissioned libretto, refashioned from the Tolstoy original by Barbara Cartland. Plot concerns invasion by unemployed Northeasterners (Northies), successfully turned back by state troopers under command of General Dixieco.

"Tristan und Isolde" — A nubile model, on her way to marry a grossly fat producer to land a film part, meets a blond bouncer named Tristan at Las Vegas. Their eyes lock and half an hour later they take a plane to Brazil. It crashes on takeoff while they embrace in business class.

"The Ring of the Nibelungs" — A four-part serial work about exploitation of the handicapped, labor-instigated delays on a castle construction project and speculation on the gold exchange. Dragon of Inflation is slain but Gnomes of Zurich conspire to make Wotan the Tycoon lose his seat on the Comex. Final scene shows Dow-Jones tumbling, chaos in the Street.

"Semiramide" — Handsome young Alfredo Orfano, a pizza cook, discovers that he was an adopted child. After years of searching and many appearances on television talk shows, he finds his lost father, Carlo Ramade, wealthy owner of the same Gimme a Pizza Pie parlor in which Alfredo is employed. Alfredo is elated at learning who he is, but decides not to abandon his past entirely. He chooses to go by the name of Alfredo Orfano-Ramade. "Part of me will always be an Orfano," he sings in his final aria, "but I am also proud to be a semi-Ramade."

I feel sure that even as these updated story lines were being sketched here, far-sighted opera directors somewhere were already at work putting similar ideas on the stage. If so, I apologize, and so should they.

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Illustration by Robin McGroot



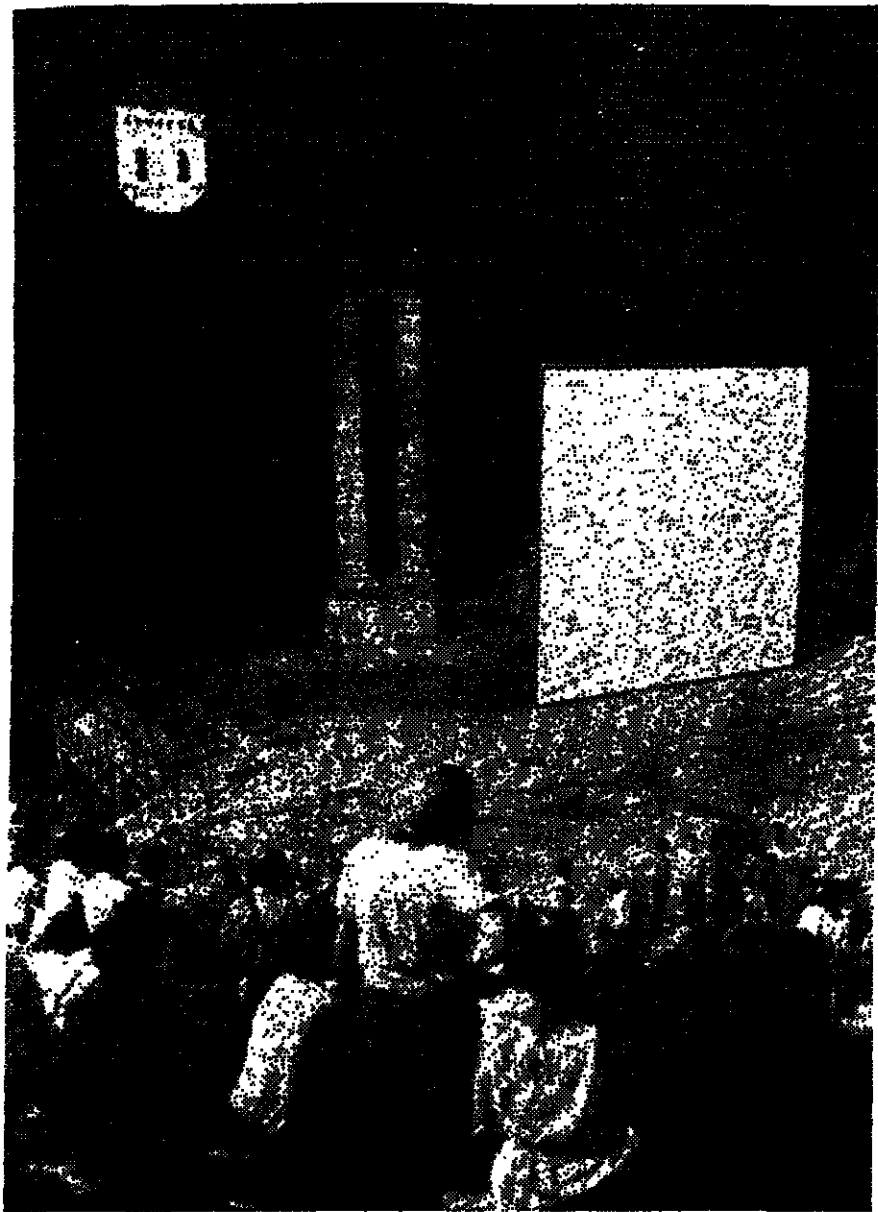




## TRAVEL

## Behind the Shutter, at Arles's Festival for Photographers

by John Schults



An audiovisual presentation in the Roman theater.

ARLES, France — Photographers are not immune to the French migratory phenomenon of traveling to the sea in the summer months. The quality of the light in the towns on the Mediterranean has always attracted artists, and so, notably, has the city of Arles, with its Roman theater and arena.

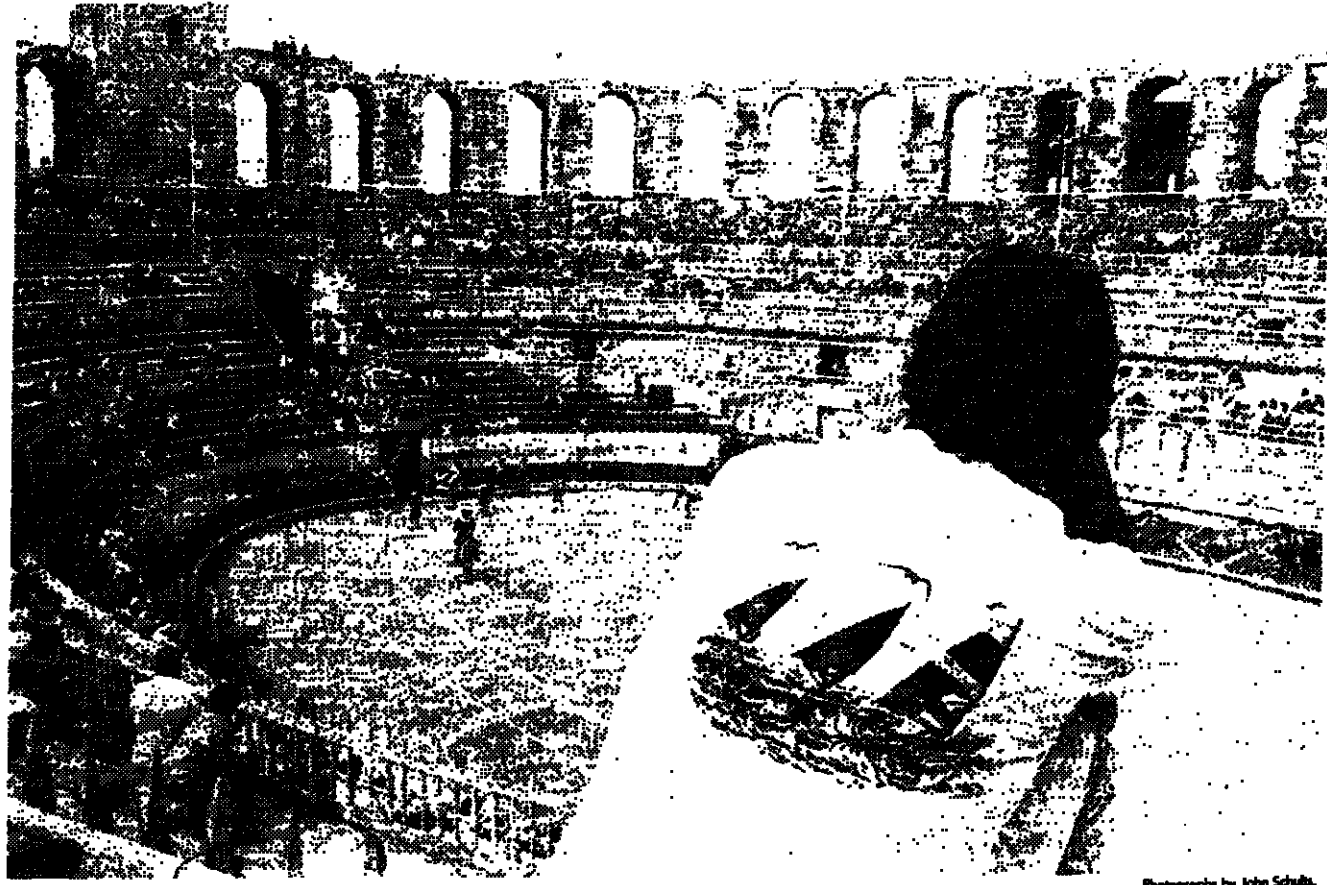
Following in the footsteps of Vincent Van Gogh, photographers, editors, gallery owners and students are meeting for the 14th consecutive year in this city on the Rhone at the head of the Camargue delta.

The *Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie* (International Photographic Encounters), founded by Lucien Clergue in 1969, offers a monthlong program of workshops, conferences, debates and audiovisual shows as well as exhibitions scattered throughout the city in historic sites.

Evening audiovisual presentations in the Roman theater, which seats up to 2,500 people, explore such themes as "Fantastic" (to be shown again at the Cour de l'Archevêché on Aug. 3) "Czech Photography Today" (Aug. 4) and "Color" (Aug. 6). The presentations elicit a lively response (last year, some members of the audience even set the giant screen on fire) and debates carry on into the night at the festival's unofficial meeting place, the Place du Forum, where philosophical and artistic positions are thrashed out with the aid of a pasta or two.

By day, photographers hoping for shows or looking for publishers gather with their portfolios in the gardens of the Hotel d'Arles to show their work to gallery owners, collectors and magazine editors. Others are busy at their photography classes with master photographers, which are limited to a maximum of 15 students.

Photographers conducting workshops this year include Bruce Davidson, Jerry Uelsmann, Ruth Bernhard, Eva Rubinstein, Starr Ockenga and Franco Fontana. Ekob Hosoe took his students out into the Camargue for his workshop "Nudes in the Sun," and the Magnum photographer Guy Le Querrec, for "Jazz and Images," worked with musicians. Next week's classes include one conducted by Attila Munkacsy, a photographer from Hungary, on "Stereotype and Photography," and one by



The opening procession for a bullfight in Arles's Roman arena.

Alain Desvergnies on video and photography.

Bruce Davidson, a New York photographer, brought an idiosyncratic approach to his workshop, titled "Personal Reportage." Davidson avoids voyeuristic candid camera and likes to build up a close working relationship with the people he photographs. The results can be seen at his powerful exhibition, "Subway People," showing at the Musée Réattu through Sept. 30, (as is "Bauhaus Photography, 1919-1933").

"I felt," he said during the festival's opening week, "that if I broke through the painful

barrier between people and asked them if I could make a photograph, and told them I was doing a book or a project on the New York subway, they would contribute to the subway. And 9 times out of 10 they did."

He pursued the same tactic at Arles. "What I discovered here is that most students lack a focus," he said. "What I wanted them to do was to take one person in Arles, make some sort of meeting with them, photograph them and give them back a print — a kind of a feedback — the next day."

"The idea was to try to capture some sort of essence and come closer to that person photographically than they ever expected. I wanted to show them there's a very human thing in the act of photography. Photographs don't come out of thin air, they come out of life and living."

For further information, contact *Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie*, 16 Rue des Arènes, B.P. 90-13200 Arles; tel: (90) 96.76.06.



Bruce Davidson at his exhibit, "Subway People."



One of Davidson's pupils discovers his subject.

## A Flowering on Foreign Soil

by Terry Swartzberg

STUTTGART, West Germany — "When the northern Europeans imported the *Gastarbeiter*, they imported more than workers. They imported culture," says Barbara Schatz, organizer of 1983 *Gastarbeiter* Theater Festival held in Stuttgart last month. "What we're seeing now are the fruits of that."

*Gastarbeiter*, German for "guest worker," refers to the 10 million people from Italy, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal who came to work in northern Europe over the last 30 years. In the 1960s and 1970s, they were there to help in the building of West Germany's so-called economic miracle. Now, in a time of economic stagnation and intercultural antagonism, the second generation of immigrants is maturing — and with it, a new hybrid culture, with its own music, literature and theater.

The Stuttgart festival, which unfolded during an unusual burst of tropical heat, attracted several thousand workers from 16 countries to discuss, exhibit, read and write about the experience of being foreign in West Germany.

The interest is catching on elsewhere in Europe, too. The Turkish film director Yilmaz Guney, who attracted international attention with his award-winning film "Yol," is making the rounds of the film festivals, and a Turkish-Greek singing duo, Zilfi Omer Livaneli and Maria Farnatouri, is touring Europe this summer to promote peace between their countries. Yugoslav puppeteers from France are to appear in August in Cologne with Greek choruses from West Germany and Turkish theater groups from Stockholm. The *Gastarbeiter* seem to be enjoying a cultural vogue.

"It's not so much that they are 'in,'" says Schatz, initiator of the general assembly in Stuttgart, "but rather that the problems they experience are creating an intellectual reaction."

The problems she detailed include the difficulties in finding housing, already a pressing problem in northern Europe, of securing employment, and, most of all, blindness in the host countries to the value of assimilation.

A second generation's 15 years of school and street life in northern Europe, have effectively created multicultural societies, especially in the German industrial cities, the centers of immigrant activity.

"These Greek kids are more Aschen than I

am," commented a local priest participating in the theater festival.

Like its members, *Gastarbeiter* theater profits from its mix of languages, genres and nationalities. "I'm an Italian who often thinks like a German," says Cynthia Marrocchi, 22, a member of Frankfurt's Teatro Siciliano who has lived in West Germany for the last 13 years.

Frankfurt's IMACAP Theater, for instance, consists of five young Sicilians who use a mixture of Sicilian dialect and *Gastarbeiter* German to satirize German stereotypes of Italians and the intrinsic comedy of German-Italian relations. Their performances start with a reckless over-dramatization of Latin earthiness as the cast showers the audience with barley, millet, tomatoes and apples, chanting rapturous words of welcome. The commedia dell'arte farce ends with a break-in into Heaven, while an angel helplessly swinging from the Pearly Gates tries to stop them by blowing a sick-sounding trumpet.

The Turkish Theater of Munich's play "The Land of Dreams" — the title alludes to West Germany — is full of teachers, officials, and employers who seem always to be murmuring "La, La," an incomprehensible mumble that sounds disarmingly bland to the immigrant.

A favorite moment in many of the plays is the arrival of a German with a stuffed dog, little "Fritzi-Witzie." To the *Gastarbeiter*, the cloying affection West Germans shower on their pets contrasts ironically with their lack of acceptance of foreigners.

The rise of both the immigrant community and its theater is encapsulated in the history of IMACAP, named for the initials of its five founding members.

"We founded the Gaffes Center in Frankfurt about 10 years ago," says Brian Michaels, 35, an Englishman who is the troupe's artistic director. "It was to be an international youth center. Then these little Italian kids started coming around to play, little 8- and 10-year-olds. They wanted to play, we wanted to do other things. But somewhere along the line they got interested in what we were doing."

"To us," says Antonia Pavia, the Harpo Marx of the troupe, "the center became more important than our homes. It's where we grew up, where we met our friends."

Using skills learned at the center, the new troupe started out doing the standard themes of immigrant culture: the lonely life in company dormitories, the harshness of German bureaucracy. Then they moved into comedy.

"Our people [the Italian community in Frankfurt] knew all about our problems," says Pavia. "We wanted to show the richness of our culture to the Germans."

That attitude is typical of the Italians, often called the "noble" *Gastarbeiter* because of their relative economic security and acceptance throughout Western Europe. Their theater shows a marked trend toward professionalism and entertainment and away from the depiction of the classic problems of the guestworkers.

The Portuguese are the old-line fundamentalists of the immigrant communities. "They tend to keep to themselves, they don't change," says Schatz. "Nice Machine," played by the theater troupe of the Portuguese Culture Center in Frankfurt, details the story of the millionth guest worker to arrive in Germany. First welcomed with mopeys and port wine, he loses his job and is finally expelled from Germany.

The largest, most controversial and faction-ridden group of immigrants are the Turks, who form more than 30 percent of West Germany's immigrant population. Their visibility is high. "They're not Christian, they don't make pizza and they look Asiatic," says one German.

Their difficulties may help to explain why the Turks have contributed much of the best art and literature on the *Gastarbeiter* scene. The painter Hanefi Yeter superimposes portraits of immigrant families over the daily realities of their lives: residence visas, graffiti and airline tickets. Aras Oren, perhaps the best Turkish writer writing in Europe, has just published "Manège" (Circus Ring), a novel about a Turk who advises his countrymen on how to deal with German bureaucracy.

Paradoxically enough, *Gastarbeiter* culture may have flowered just at the moment at which its natural audience is slipping away.

"The average Turkish family in Germany has a video recorder," says Anita Rehm, who works for the German television channel, ZDF, and has produced several films on the new immigrants. "When they come home, they slip in two or three cassettes, and that's their evening. Turkish theater just doesn't mean that much to them any more."

It was a criticism heard more than once at the Stuttgart theater festival. Immigrant groups today tend to play largely for northern European audiences. But the exercise is not always fruitless. "We Germans need to see how the *Gastarbeiter* see us," says Schatz. "We have a lot to learn from them. It may turn out that they have more to tell us than we them."

## East Africa's Most Elegant Hotel

by Alan Cowell

MAPUTO, Mozambique — The water, it is true, does not run hot, and at breakfast guests desist from preserves or butter bring their own to the table, clutching them possessively in polyethylene bags.

But the Hotel Polana does, whatever else, have a style of its own, and a history, and, perhaps, an insight or two into what has happened to this strip of land on the Indian Ocean over the years.

The Polana is Mozambique's best hotel and, to aficionados, the most elegant in all East Africa, a place reflecting past splendor and present poverty.

Its great dazzle-white wings fan out over a garden of palms and plants and pool deck. The ocean breeze whispers its secrets to the swaying palm fronds high above the sunbathers. The elevator is a cage of rosewood and gilt that proceeds sedately through the hotel's four floors. And the dining room, stylistically, is somewhere between fin-de-siècle Lisbon and first-class European railroad station lounge, circa 1910.

There is no a la carte menu: Mozambique's straitened circumstances do not permit such luxury. But there are prawns and beer at lunch time, beneath the parasols beside the pool — a hallowed tradition.

Over the years, the hotel has played host to spies and revolutionaries, South African tourists and Soviet generals. Recently, too, there were other additions to the list that reflect Mozambique's international alliances: a North Korean martial arts team, clad in track suits, practicing homicidal ballet on the pampered smoothness of a lawns-bowls green built for another era; and a cultural group of young female dancers from Soviet Uzbekistan, sporting bikinis by the poolside under

the watchful gaze of large, unsmiling men in leather jackets whom any consumer of espionage tales would immediately recognize as vintage KGB, seen, that is, through Western eyes. At any rate, they were not dancers.

The hotel was built in the 1920s, in the days when Portugal ran Mozambique, after a fashion, and the alignment was with other colonial powers, not with Eastern Europe.

Initially, it had about 150 rooms, but now there are 210, including a newer section in which air conditioning replaces the ocean breeze for cooling. Some rooms compete with shoe boxes in dimensions, but that is a quibble born of the chrome-and-plastic age of hotel chains. There is no chrome or plastic here to detract from a vista of palms seen, as across a silk screen, through mosquito netting, which is a necessity, not a luxury.

If Mozambique has moved from colony to Marxist independence, so the hotel has kept step. During World War II, it was, they say, a nest of spies, as was the metropolis, Lisbon. Agents of various powers spied variously on port movements, colonial officials and each other. Then came peace and, in neighboring South Africa, the formulation in 1948 of apartheid, the system by which races are kept separate — but not, apparently, as separate as the Afrikaner hierarchy had decreed.

White South African men on vacations, it was said, shot through with a sense of the illicit, frequented the dockside bars of downtown Maputo, in quest of something that their politics and inclination at home forbade them. A South African group, Southern Suns, ran the hotel, and the Polana stood in silent, stylish witness. That was until 1975, when the Mozambican revolution came. The hotel weathered that, too.

The downtown bars were closed and many of the women were sent to re-education camps. The Portuguese, who had called the city Lourenço Marques, fled to Portugal and South Africa, and the South Africans became pariahs.

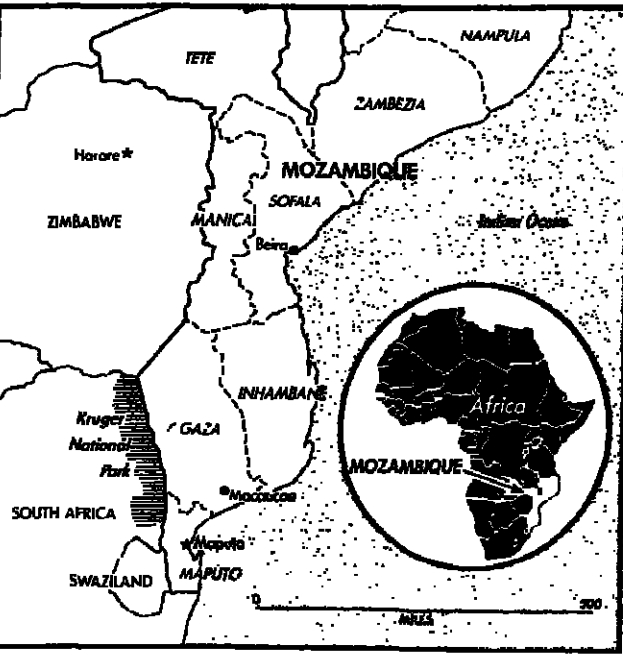
A workers' committee took over running — some would say not running — the hotel, reflecting the proletarian view of new rulers who had established their credentials as guerrilla fighters in the bush. And the hotel, today, reflects some of the ambivalences of that new style of rule.

The ruling party in Mozambique, Frelimo, is hierarchical in its approach and there is a certain exclusivity to its membership. There is a kind of inherited, Portuguese sense of the formal in all things Mozambican, so that the Polana is not for nonresidents, Mozambicans or not. They are excluded. The masses do not come here, because the hotel has only a limited capacity to provide food and drink, but visiting delegations do, be they Uzbek dancers or their KGB chaperones.

The itinerant traveler might find it difficult to take a room here but a delegation on official business will be housed, and that eventually will change because there are plans afoot to revamp the Polana, once a Portuguese group has completed a new, luxury hotel a little way off on the seafloor, providing more beds.

Then the Polana will close for a while, walls will be removed so that small rooms are made into big ones, and then it will reopen. "The facade of the hotel, the spirit of it, will not be changed," said representative of the Mozambique Tourist Board.

And, as ever reflective of Mozambique's mixture of dogma and a kind of pragmatism, the renovations will be carried out by the Portuguese — once the hated overlords for whom the Polana, and its way of life, were a symbol of supremacy.





July 21, 1983

**Dow Jones Averages**

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30-Stock Index	1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0
Industrial	1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0
Transportation	1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0
Utilities	1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0
Composites	1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0

**Market Summary, July 21**

**Market Diaries**

NYSE	AMEX	NYSE	AMEX
Volume	181,100	181,100	181,100
Adv.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Decl.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net	0	0	0

**AMEX Stock Index**

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

**AMEX Most Active**

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+0.25
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
GE	80.00	+0.15

**NYSE Index**

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0

**NYSE Most Active**

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+0.25
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
GE	80.00	+0.15

**Standard & Poors Index**

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0

**NASDAQ Index**

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1251.7	1258.5	1248.0	1251.7	+6.0

**Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	125.00	124.75	125.00	0.00	4.00	15.00	100	125.00	124.75	125.00	+0.25
AT&T	100.00	99.75	100.00	0.00	4.00	15.00	100	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.10
GE	80.00	79.75	80.00	0.00	4.00	15.00	100	80.00	79.75	80.00	+0.15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**U.S. to Terminate Tax Treaties With 18 Jurisdictions**

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — The United States will terminate tax treaties with 18 countries and territories as of Jan. 1, 1984, the Treasury Department has announced.

All of the jurisdictions, including Barbados, Montserrat, Zambia and Zaire, are former British or Belgian territories and are covered by extensions of either the 1945 income tax treaty between the United States and Britain or the 1948 treaty with Belgium.

In announcing the terminations earlier this month, the Treasury said that the treaties, "as extensions of old treaties with developed countries, do not reflect the economic relationship between the United States and these respective jurisdictions."

A Treasury official indicated that a few of the treaties, especially those with some Caribbean jurisdictions, could lead themselves to "treaty shopping" abuses.

Treaty shopping involves searching out the low-tax country with the U.S. tax treaty most favorable to setting up a corporation through which to conduct business or make investments in the United States. The corporations are then used by U.S. businesses seeking to avoid U.S. taxes — especially the 30-percent levy on interest and dividends they become liable for when they enter Euromarkets — and by foreign investors seeking to avoid tax in their home countries.

The official said that although these countries had not been used as tax havens, it was U.S. policy to limit, as much as possible, the number of low-tax jurisdictions having tax treaties with the United States. Once the terminations go into effect, the Netherlands Antilles will be the only tax haven with such a treaty.

The Treasury official also predicted little or no economic effect from the termination of the treaties, many of which are now virtually unused.

That assessment was echoed by Steven P. Hammes, a tax-treaty expert with the international accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co. He said he saw only minor economic and political ramifications resulting from the terminations.

Mr. Hammes said there might be some effects in Barbados and Montserrat, which have had some use as tax havens, but the vast majority of such corporations were set up in the Netherlands Antilles.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	125.00	124.75	125.00	0.00	4.00	15.00	100	125.00	124.75	125.00	+0.25
AT&T	100.00	99.75	100.00	0.00	4.00	15.00	100	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.10
GE	80.00	79.75	80.00	0.00	4.00	15.00	100	80.00	79.75	80.00	+0.15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Continued on Page 12)



FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1983

## TECHNOLOGY

By ANDREW POLLACK

### Market for Specialized Chips Grows As Sales of Small Computers Boom

NEW YORK — The random-access memory chip, or RAM, has always been the biggest seller because it is such a standard product. Storing data is common to all computers, and the same RAMs have been used both in giant mainframe computers and in tiny desktop ones. Moreover, one manufacturer's RAM has been interchangeable with another's. Japanese companies hold about two-thirds of the world market for the current generation of memory chip, the 64K RAM, and some U.S. companies have had to drop out.

Now, however, different chips are being designed for different applications. This shift is expected to be more important in the next generation of chips, the 256K RAM, which is just starting to reach the market.

In the future, some chips will be best suited for small computers and others for large ones. Some will be designed for speed, such as in storing the information for rapidly changing video displays. Some will consume less power, for use in battery-powered portable computers. In short, a once giant market might have more niches for clever companies that have not had the muscle to compete in the center arena.

The once giant market might have more niches for clever companies that have not had the muscle to compete in the center arena.

"I think the market in general will be fractured," said Timothy Propeck, director of product marketing for Mostek Corp., a Texas semiconductor maker owned by United Technologies. "There will be more room for manufacturers to maneuver, more room for innovative ideas to succeed."

The main reason for the segmentation is the boom in personal computers. Five years ago, most memory chips were used in large computers. Now, more than half the memory chips are used in small business or home computers. Manufacturers are thus starting to pay attention to the special design needs of small computers.

#### Organization Is Different

A RAM chip essentially consists of microscopic rooms, each containing one bit of information—a zero or a one. All 64K RAM chips contain about 64,000 such rooms (actually 65,536) and all 256K RAM chips contain about 256,000 (actually 262,144). But just as two buildings with the same number of rooms can be arranged differently, so can two chips be organized differently.

Most chips have been designed so that each trip to the memory retrieves one bit. Computers, however, generally process at least 8 bits at a time, a quantity known as a byte. Instead of requiring eight trips to a chip to retrieve one byte, which would be impossibly slow, computer makers generally have eight memory chips working together, each contributing one bit to the byte.

A home computer with 16K bytes of memory, for instance, might contain eight 16K RAMs. The smallest computer that could use 64K RAM chips efficiently would be one with 64K bytes of memory, or eight 64K RAMs.

So chip makers, aiming at the small-computer market, are designing chips in which more than one bit can be retrieved at once. Texas Instruments has designed a 64K chip that works like four 16Ks, with four bits retrieved at once. That allows two 64K chips to take the place of eight 16Ks, saving space and cost.

#### Profit Increased

In addition to opening up new markets, Texas Instruments is reaping other benefits. Because it is a specialized chip, the company has been selling it for \$5.50, about \$1.50 more than standard chips, according to Daniel Kleckin, semiconductor analyst for Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. But because it does not cost much more to produce, "most of that premium flows straight to TI's bottom line," he said.

Another area of competition will be in speed. The speed at which data can be retrieved is especially significant in such areas as high-resolution graphic displays, where the video screen has to be updated continuously. Manufacturers are developing techniques that allow bits to roll off the chip like bullets through a machine gun.

Some manufacturers, like Intel Corp., are aiming for chips that use little electrical power. Indeed, Intel powers one of the companies most intent on pursuing niches and avoiding the main arena, where in the past there have been severe price wars and losses for most, if not all, of the manufacturers.

"This opens a different facet to the whole business," said Ronald J. Whittier, vice president and general manager of Intel's memory products division.

How many companies will be able to survive in such niches, however, is not clear. Many of the segments, for instance, are large enough in their own right that they will attract the major players.

"You're still dealing with big chunks of the market," said Fred Zieher of Dataquest, a market research firm. "It doesn't fracture the market in total. It just puts some big cracks in it."

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 21, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sp	DK	N
Australia	2.8675								
Belgium	2.3775	3.75							
Canada	1.3250								
France	6.5595								
Germany	1.9363								
Italy	1.3660								
Japan	163.60								
Netherlands	2.2037								
Sweden	4.6656								
Switzerland	2.0048								
U.K.	0.7563								
U.S.	1.0000								

Dollar Values

	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 10000
Canada	1.3250	132.50	1325.00	13250.00
France	6.5595	655.95	6559.50	65595.00
Germany	1.9363	193.63	1936.30	19363.00
Italy	1.3660	136.60	1366.00	13660.00
Japan	163.60	16360.00	163600.00	1636000.00
Netherlands	2.2037	220.37	2203.70	22037.00
Sweden	4.6656	466.56	4665.60	46656.00
Switzerland	2.0048	200.48	2004.80	20048.00
U.K.	0.7563	75.63	756.30	7563.00

Source: Reuters, 12:00 p.m. EDT

(\*) Commercial rates (2) Amounts needed to buy one point (3) Units of 100 (4) Units of 1000

N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

## INTEREST RATES

### Eurocurrency Deposits

	1M	3M	6M	12M	18M	24M
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
18M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
24M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

### Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Details	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	Bank Prime Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Federal Funds	9 1/2	9 1/2	3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2
Prime Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	6-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	10	10	9-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2
Govt. Paper, 20-30 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	12-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2
3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2	CDs (90-day)	9 1/2	9 1/2
6-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2			
9-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2			
12-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2			

West Germany

	1M	3M	6M	12M
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Japan

	1M	3M	6M	12M
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London Bank

## GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
New York	429.25	429.25	429.25
London	429.25	429.25	429.25
Paris (12.5 k)	429.25	429.25	429.25
Zurich	429.25	429.25	429.25
Official Fixing for London, Paris and Zurich	429.25	429.25	429.25

## Peugeot To Pursue Job Cuts

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Peugeot, the privately owned French automaker, said Thursday that it would attempt to cut its work force by nearly 10 percent, a decision creating the possibility of serious labor unrest and major policy difficulties for the Socialist government.

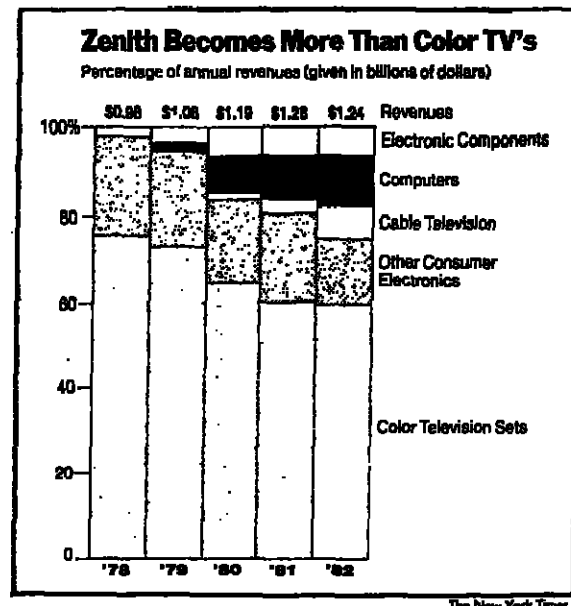
The announcement by the company, which says it has incurred losses of about 6 billion francs (\$776 million) over the past three years, with an accumulation of a debt of about 28 billion francs (\$3.5 billion), has been denounced by the Socialist Party as "the most radical possible solution." A Communist union leader accused the company of trying "to destabilize economically and politically the management of the country."

André Sainjon, the union official, labeled the corporation the most reactionary element in French industry, actively collaborating with what he called "right-wing forces." His remarks continued the tacit accusation that Peugeot, through the cutbacks, sought to create unemployment threatening the future of the Socialist-led government.

The cutbacks would affect 7,771 workers of the 81,700 employed by Peugeot and Automobiles Talbot, the subsidiary purchased by Peugeot as Chrysler-Simca in 1978 and subsequently renamed. In anticipation of the announcement, workers at a Talbot plant in the Paris suburb of Poissy went on strike Thursday morning for 24 hours.

The reductions involve the dismissal of some workers and the elimination of other jobs through such procedures as early retirement. Union-management discussions, with the possibility of government intervention, are scheduled for August and September, with the first departures expected in October.

They are to come at a time when the government expects a general increase in unemployment as a result of the deflationary policies it is following to combat inflation, stabilize the franc and reduce the trade deficit. Aides to President François Mitterrand have confirmed (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



## Zenith Shifts Focus In Comeback Quest

By Michael Blumstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the late 1970s, Zenith Radio Corp. was known as much for its crusade against Japanese imports as for its television sets. Lately, however, Wall Street analysts have been impressed because the company has abandoned that quixotic battle and refocused its energies on cutting manufacturing costs and capitalizing on its historically strong research efforts.

But just as Zenith's fortunes appeared to be on the rise, the company was shocked by the unexpected death Monday night of its chief executive, Revone W. Kluckman, who died of a heart attack after playing golf near Chicago.

Mr. Kluckman, who was 54, had joined Zenith as controller in 1967 and became president in 1977, chief executive in 1980 and chairman in 1982.

Analysis said Tuesday that Zenith's new strategy was well in place and expressed confidence that the company would continue its turnaround—if the economy expands, the electronics boom continues and inflation remains low.

Zenith last year had a \$21.8-million loss on revenue of \$1.2 billion, although it has reported profits in the first two quarters of this year.

Several analysts said that Zenith has sufficient management depth to find a capable successor to Mr. Kluckman and to Walter C. Fisher, 64, the executive vice president for sales and marketing who temporarily succeeds Mr. Kluckman as chief executive under the company's bylaws. Mr. Kluckman's tenure is expected to be short because he has already announced his retirement.

"It's like losing a father," said Charles Ryan, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "It's a lot different if you're 15 than if you're 45. In this case, it's more like being 45." As its name indicates, Zenith's roots were in radio. The company was incorporated in 1923 as a sales agent for the Chicago Radio Laboratory and ultimately became known as a manufacturer of high-quality radios. Afraid of offending radio dealers, Zenith resisted moving into television and did not sell its first receivers until 1948.

But if it was slow off the mark, Zenith went on to become the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

## U.S. Says GNP Jumped At 8.7% Rate in Quarter

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a rapid 8.7 percent annual rate in the second quarter, considerably faster than first estimated, the government said Thursday.

The latest figures for the gross national product showed that the United States has "buried the 1981-82 recession," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said. He added that "nearly all of the 3 percent decline in real GNP (during the recession) was recovered during the first half of the year."

President Ronald Reagan, in a buoyant mood, told reporters that the increased GNP growth rate is "an important signal" to other nations that the United States is confident of economic recovery. "The economy is growing more vigorously than most economists predicted," he said.

His administration, the president said, will work hard to "encourage the roots of confidence to grow strong and deep."

The revised figure for growth in the first quarter of this year was little changed at 2.6 percent.

Mr. Baldrige said, however, that the pace of recovery would likely slow in the last six months of 1983 from the nearly 9 percent second quarter rate reported Thursday. Two-thirds of that rise was due to a slowdown in inventory liquidation between the first two quarters of this year. The inventory swing is "kind of a one-time effect," he told reporters. While he predicted some further boost to the economy from a switch to inventory building during the present quarter, it would likely have a much smaller impact on the economy.

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But if it was slow off the mark, Zenith went on to become the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

March and June, Mr. Baldrige said.

If growth turns out to be any higher, then the administration's latest economic forecast—released only last month—will prove to be too low. The White House has twice revised upward its projections for growth this year, with its latest forecast looking for a rise in GNP of 5.5 percent between the fourth quarter of last year and the end of this year.

The sharp increase in GNP reported Thursday, which measures the nation's total output of goods and services, took many analysts by surprise. The government had originally reported a tentative estimate of a 6.6 percent GNP growth rate. Later figures showing unexpectedly strong retail sales had pushed many analysts to revise their forecasts upwards somewhat, but few anticipated that the figure would be this high.

The 8.7 percent annual rate is still only a preliminary number, and may be revised again later. The strength of the recovery in recent months has led to some concern that fast rising output could exacerbate inflation, with some economists cautioning that the economy is growing too strongly. Mr. Baldrige rejected these concerns Thursday, saying that "the underlying trend of economic growth is not excessive." He told reporters that "we do not have to worry about inflation problems" this year or for most of next year.

## NYSE Manages Gain During Volatile Session

United Press International

NEW YORK — A volatile New York Stock Exchange, fighting off predictions of a higher prime rate and profit-taking, scored a small gain Thursday in a late burst of buying.

Trading was heavy as institutional investors, following a historical pattern, scrambled in the last half hour to replace borrowed shares sold earlier prior to the exchanges' monthly report on short interest.

High-technology issues attracted considerable attention although Hewlett-Packard's prediction of lower earnings tempered an early surge in the issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down five points with an hour of trading to go, managed to rise 1.51 to 1,229.37, the highest level since 1,229.47 on June 27. It soared 30.74 points Wednesday, the biggest gain since it surged 36.43 on Nov. 30.

The New York Stock Exchange index added 0.05 to 87.79 and the price of an average share increased two cents. But Standard & Poor's 500-stock index eased 0.23 to 169.06. Advances topped declines 867-782 among the 1,576 issues.

Volume totaled 101.8 million shares compared with 109.3 million traded Wednesday, the busiest session in a month.

On the trading floor, Hewlett-Packard plunged 6 1/4 to \$7 1/4 after the company stated it may have lower third-quarter earnings. The company declared a 2-for-1 stock split and raised its dividend.

Phibro-Salomon Brothers, whose second-quarter earnings of 82 cents a share versus 45 cents a year ago did not measure up to analysts' expectations, was the most active issue, off 2 1/4 to 32 3/4.

Norton Simon, which recently signed a tentative agreement to merge with Embarcadero, was the second most active issue, up 1/4 to 35 1/4.

## U.S. House Refuses To Act on IMF Bill

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Despite administration pleas that the nation's economic recovery is at stake, the House turned its back Thursday on President Ronald Reagan's call to increase U.S. support for the International Monetary Fund by \$8.4 billion.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, indefinitely postponed action, saying bipartisan opposition was so strong it was pointless to even bring up the measure aimed at easing the world debt crisis by providing additional loans to developing countries.

"I don't know when it'll come up," Mr. O'Neill said. Cabinet officials, led by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, had been scrambling this week to whip up support for the measure.

Mr. Regan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz sent a letter to House members Wednesday saying, "The jobs of millions of Americans, the health of our banking system and the prospects for a sustained U.S. economic recovery all depend on the IMF's success in maintaining the stable financial framework essential for world trade to prosper."

Many Republicans and a broad range of other opponents argue, though, that the measure is simply a bailout for commercial banks that have made bad foreign loans, and these forces have mounted a grassroots effort to block the measure.

Instead of the United States providing more money for the IMF to help refinance loans, the foes say, the commercial banks that have made the loans to developing countries should lower interest rates and reschedule problem loans.

Democratic leaders, who control the legislative agenda in the House, had told Reagan administration officials earlier this week that a vote would be scheduled Thursday.

"I don't see the sense running the gamut when you know you can't win," Mr. O'Neill said. The \$8.4 billion that the president requested is part of a total increase of \$32 billion in the IMF lending pool approved by the organization's 146 member countries. The United States now contributes about \$16 billion to the fund.

Administration officials have said that if the United States fails to contribute more aid, other nations will refuse to make their contributions, leaving the IMF without lending resources.

Democratic leaders generally supported the measure, but they had said at least half of the 167 Republican members of the House had to vote for the administration proposal or it would fail.

Chrysler Says Net Tripled To Record \$310 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Thursday that it made a record \$310.3-million profit in the second quarter, surpassing its previous record of \$172.1 million posted in this year's first quarter.

The second-quarter performance—equal to \$2.41 a share—is nearly triple Chrysler's \$107-million, or \$1.34 a share, for the like period in 1982.

A prospectus issued earlier this week for the sale of 9.5 million shares of Chrysler common stock had forecast a profit of \$275 million to \$300 million for the second quarter.

So far this year, Chrysler has had \$482.4 million in profit, compared with \$256.3 million in the first six months of 1982. Much of last year's profit was due to the sale of the automaker's Chrysler Defense subsidiary to General Dynamics Inc.

The automaker last week announced it would repay the rest of \$1.2 billion in federally backed loans granted three years ago when



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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Langoni Says IMF Approval of Pact With Brazil Is Unlikely Before Fall

NEW YORK — The International Monetary Fund's executive board unlikely to approve the new agreement reached with Brazil early this week until the end of September or early October, the Central Bank Governor, Carlos Langoni, said Thursday. The lack of agreement has held up the country's refinancing package.

Mr. Langoni said at a news conference that technical details must still be worked out with the IMF and the board needs time to study the reports of the fund's mission.

Asked about the disbursement of \$540 million in commercial bank loans blocked since the end of May, Mr. Langoni said that was a question that could be discussed only when the IMF has given approval.

In Washington, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Thursday that Brazil had asked for no new financing from the U.S. government but was trying to obtain \$3 billion to \$4 billion through private banking channels.

## Ruling Against Cavenham Unit Upset

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Federal Trade Commission ruled Thursday that the purchase by Grand Union Co., a subsidiary of Britain's Cavenham group, of Colonial Stores Inc. did not violate U.S. antitrust laws.

The decision overturned a 1981 administrative law judge's ruling that the merger eliminated Grand Union as a potential competitor of Colonial's 13 retail food markets.

## Anderson Drops Its Bid for Simon

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Anderson Clayton & Co. dropped its bid to acquire Norton Simon Inc. Thursday after Esmark Inc. accepted its competing offer that Norton Simon had already accepted.

Also Thursday, David J. Mahoney, Norton Simon chairman, said he was resigning immediately.

Separately, Norton Simon said it had agreed to sell its Glass Containers Corp. unit to Chattanooga Glass Co. for cash and notes valued at about \$75 million, and that Esmark approved the proposed sale.

Earlier Thursday, Esmark said it would pay \$35.50 a share for all of Norton Simon's 27.4 million common shares outstanding.

## Schlumberger Profit Down in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — Schlumberger Ltd., a leading energy-services concern, said Thursday that its second-quarter profit fell 20 percent from 1 year earlier as an 11 percent drop in revenue.

Schlumberger, which also has interests in electronics and oil field measurement products, said earnings fell to \$286.4 million, or 98 cents a share, from \$356.3 million, or \$1.21 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slipped to \$1.43 billion from \$1.61 billion.

For the first half of the year, Schlumberger's profit fell 23 percent to \$545.3 million, or \$1.87 a share, from \$710.6 million, or \$2.42 a share, in the comparable 1982 period.

## Conrail Reports 2d-Quarter Profit

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Consolidated Rail Corp., citing improved efficiency and an improving economy, said its second-quarter profit rose 6 percent despite a 19-percent drop in revenue.

The revenue drop was primarily due to discontinuation of passenger service that it had provided in the second quarter of last year. Congress required that Conrail end passenger service Jan. 1.

The company, known as Conrail, posted a profit of \$97.2 million, or 3.66 a share, compared with a profit of \$83.8 million, or \$3.31 a share 1st year.

## Data General Introduces Computer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Data General Corp. has entered the personal-computer market with a series of desktop computers aimed primarily at business users.

Some of the models, introduced Wednesday, will be able to run programs written for standard personal computer industry operating systems, as well as programs written for Data General's own minicomputers and superminicomputers. The new models can also be connected to larger office automation systems containing Data General computers.

## Peugeot Plans to Trim Work Force by 10%

(Continued from Page 11)

to reporters that they expect the new layoffs in a wide range of industrial sectors to increase the likelihood of strikes, signaling, at a time of decreased purchasing power, the most tense period faced by the Socialist government since its election in May 1981.

Dealing with the situation at Peugeot also presents the government with a substantial ideological dilemma. It is committed to its left-wing economic policy to save jobs, but constantly restates the necessity for France to modernize its industries if they are to regain a competitive place on international markets. Carefully avoiding the Communist destabilization charges, Finance Minister Jacques Delors has instead offered ambiguous comments on the possibilities of massive cutbacks, suggesting only that the government might, under certain circumstances, offer Peugeot financial assistance.

Visiting a textile factory Thursday, Mr. Mitterrand, without referring directly to the Peugeot announcement, spoke darkly of the condition of the French economy. Watching women place together trousers at the Big Chief workrooms in Western France, he said, "We're still moving in a bad direction."

The government was attempting to "stop the hemorrhaging," he continued. "We've got to try to win the economic battle. It hasn't been won. Consistency and tenacity are necessary, otherwise we're going to fall on our faces."

Explaining Peugeot's position, Lucien Collaene, the company's general director, said: "In order to reinforce the competitiveness of Peugeot and Talbot against international competition, elimination of over-manning has become unavoidable. This is at a time when the economic situation can only lead to a contraction of markets, notably in France."

A particularly sensitive aspect of the Peugeot decision is that it involves 4,140 jobs at the Peasey Talbot factory, most of them low-skill posts held by immigrant workers. Militancy is high at the plant and it was repeatedly disrupted by work stoppages throughout the fall and winter. Many of the immigrant workers, Arabs and Africans for the most part, face a return to their own countries if they cannot find other work, and say they will fight to keep their jobs because they are faced with the loss of their existence in France.

## Zenith Is Following a New Strategy

(Continued from Page 11)

largest domestic manufacturer of televisions, first in black and white and then in color.

Then the Japanese pushed into the U.S. market with low-cost sets, and by 1976 they had gotten more than 44 percent of the color-television market. And two years later, RCA, which had trailed Zenith in sales of television sets, pulled ahead of Zenith in domestic share, using price-cutting tactics.

Zenith first began its complaints about the Japanese competition in 1968, contending that the Japanese were selling televisions below market value and that the Japanese government was subsidizing their sale. It was an argument that John J. Nevin, who became Zenith's president in 1971 and chairman in 1976, continued to press widely.

But Zenith and other domestic producers had little luck convincing the U.S. government to stem the flow of Japanese sets. And it was not until 1977 that the Japanese, fearful of repercussions, agreed to a modest limit on their exports.

Meanwhile, Zenith accepted the fact that Japan was a permanent

player in the domestic television market, and under Mr. Kluchman's tutelage the company tried to compete by lowering its costs and expanding its product line into related but potentially more profitable areas.

To that end, the company moved the manufacture of its black-and-white sets to Taiwan and its labor-intensive color-television components and modules to Mexico. It has also closed several obsolete color-television assembly plants in Chicago, substituting an automated plant in Springfield, Missouri.

The company has also added new products, including personal computers and high-resolution monitors or screens for computers, power converters for computers and "addressable" decoders, which let cable-television companies change a customer's service without entering the home.

Most of the growth, analysts explain, has stemmed from their television business and continued research in that area.

But the efforts have not paid off immediately. The company had a loss last year and omitted its quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 cents a share

## U.S. Seeks Cut In Its IDA Aid

WASHINGTON — The United States is seeking a cut in its contribution to the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that makes no-interest loans to developing countries.

The U.S. position, outlined by State Department officials Wednesday, came as representatives from industrialized nations met in Tokyo to negotiate a new three-year commitment to the IDA lending program that expires in mid-1984.

The current level of funding for the IDA is \$12 billion, with the U.S. contribution set at \$1.08 billion in each of the three years of the program. Officials of the World Bank have said that with inflation, at least \$16 billion is needed to match the previous funding level and to provide for new IDA clients such as China over the next three years.

But U.S. officials called the World Bank proposal "unrealistically high" and said the administration plans to limit its contributions to \$750 million a year. Because the U.S. share represents one-fourth of all the IDA's funding, this would mean a total of only \$9 billion in the new program.

Just two months ago, the Navy planned to shut down F-14 production for three years and A-6 production for two years while a new version of each plane was developed. Then the Navy wanted to begin buying the new models and reworking older planes.

But in negotiations, the Grumman officials and their congressional supporters were able to persuade the Navy to continue sustained but limited production until the new versions are ready to be produced.

Grumman officials argued that a temporary shutdown of the assembly lines would have meant the loss of several thousand workers, possibly the breakup of a network of suppliers and subcontractors and high costs in starting up again.

When the Navy began the F-14 program in 1969, a total purchase of 497 aircraft was planned. But 501 Tomcats will have been bought by the end of this year and, with the

last September. The dividend has yet to be reinstated and the company's debt has remained higher than it has historically been.

Zenith's problem last year — and one that analysts say has the potential to be a problem again — is the company's heavy reliance on color-television sales, which accounted for 60 percent of the company's revenues last year, only slightly lower than the 65 percent of revenues in 1980.

This year, however, TV sets have been selling at a record pace, up 17 percent from last year, according to Television Digest, an industry newsletter, and Zenith has captured 18.5 percent of the market.

## Grumman to Keep Navy Jet Work

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Navy and Grumman Corp. have agreed that the aircraft maker, once threatened with interrupted production, will continue building F-14 fighters and A-6 bombers into the 1990s, according to congressional, Navy and industry officials.

The F-14 Tomcat is the Navy's premier fighter and the A-6 Intruder is its mainstay bomber. Together, the two were the source of more than half of last year's \$2.1 billion in revenue for Grumman, of Bethpage, New York.

Officials said the agreement between Grumman and Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. was scheduled to be presented to the Defense Resources Board for approval next Tuesday.

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When the Navy began the F-14 program in 1969, a total purchase of 497 aircraft was planned. But 501 Tomcats will have been bought by the end of this year and, with the

new agreement between the Navy and Grumman, production will continue well into the next decade.

The Navy bought 30 F-14s in 1982 and 24 this year. Another 24 have been requested in the military budget before Congress for the 1984 fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. Under the new agreement, the Navy would buy 24 of the current version of the Tomcat, the F-14C, through 1986, then drop to 12 planes in 1987.

Beginning in 1988, after an \$800-million developmental program, the Navy would buy 12 models of

the new Tomcat, the F-14D, that will have a new engine, better electronics and improved radar.

In the A-6 bomber program, the Navy bought 12 Intruders in 1982 and 8 this year, with 6 requested for 1984.

Under the new agreement, the Navy would order 6 each of the current Intruders, known as A-6E, through 1987. Then the Navy, after spending \$500 million to develop the A-6F, would order 12 of the new versions in each of 1987 and 1988, then 24 in 1990, and 30 in 1991.

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## SPORTS

McEnroe's Body?  
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The real McEnroe physique.

NEW YORK — Dunlop, the English sporting goods manufacturer, has given John McEnroe a new promotional contract, a new racket and — in print, at least — a new body.

The advertising campaign for Dunlop's new 2000 Max tennis racket features a curiously muscle-bound McEnroe posing with the product.

McEnroe will get all of a five-year, \$3-million contract, but the body is only half his. The photo is a composite, and the bare, rippling chest is Ted Matia's.

Matia, a 22-year-old student at DeKalb College outside Atlanta, said he was paid \$250 to model for a photo which was matched with one of McEnroe shot months earlier in New York.

Matia, who is not a professional model, was invited to try out for the ad after he was spotted working out in a gymnasium. Photographers from several news magazines have dropped by to photograph Matia's 45-inch (114-centimeter) chest, 30-inch waist and 17½-inch biceps, he said.

Dan Grisco, senior art director at the J. Walter Thompson Agency in Atlanta, said the muscular McEnroe campaign was designed to emphasize McEnroe's switch from a traditional wooden racket to one with a more powerful nylon and graphite frame and a larger head.



Superbust with a superb body.

## Rivalry of European Stables Made Colt Worth \$10.2 Million

By Steven Crist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What made a yearling colt by Northern Dancer the record price of \$10.2 million he set in the Keeneland sales ring Tuesday?

According to breeding and sales experts interviewed Wednesday, it was less the colt's pedigree or conformation, the culmination of an ongoing bidding between the two most powerful stables in the industry.

At the principals are Sheikh Mohammed bin al-Jaber, the defense minister of Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, and Robert Sangster, the British breeder and bookmaker. The two have been final bidders on almost every record-breaking purchase over the last three years.

Sangster more often making the win-bid. But this time, the sheikh, who owns at Upporhoe Stud of England, was apparently determined to win at any cost, and after dropping out after bidding \$10 million, he left Lexington, Kentucky, by helicopter Monday.

The sheikh, in fact, did not wait for the helicopter to land before he stepped out of the plane and headed for the airport only moments after spending more than twice as much money as had ever

been paid for an unraced horse. But some of their colleagues and associates who remained behind Wednesday said that the two have been locked in an intense though not unfriendly rivalry at the sales. The three-year rivalry intensified over the last few days.

On Monday night, Sangster had outbid the sheikh in buying the record for a yearling colt. Last July at Keeneland, Sangster bid \$4.25 million for a son of Nijinsky II, and the sheikh was the underbidder. The same thing happened Monday, when Sangster was again victorious in purchasing a son of Northern Dancer for the same price. Sangster also outlasted the sheikh in buying several other horses in the sale, though the sheikh had spent over \$13 million by the time that catalogue No. 308, a dark bay son of Northern Dancer and My Bupers, was walked into the ring Tuesday night.

The colt was bound to go for a big price. Northern Dancer has sired a record 96 stakes winners and his sons especially thrive in Europe, where Sangster and the sheikh race their horses. The yearling's dam, a daughter of Bupers named My Bupers, is best known as the dam of My Juliet, who raced from 1974 to 1976. My Juliet began her career in obscurity at Fomer Park in Grand Island, Nebraska, but developed into the Belvoir Award champion sprinter of 1975.

"He is the best-looking colt in the sale," Vincent O'Brien, Sangster's trainer and bidder, told reporters before the Tuesday night session. The colt was larger than most sons of Northern Dancer, with an attractive head and good balance. He had been bred and raised at Crescent Farm in Lexington, which was founded only four years ago by Don Johnson, a former coal-miner operator.

The bidding opened at an even million, and the battle was on between O'Brien and Richard Warden, a retired British Army colonel, who was representing the sheikh. According to a prominent Keeneland official, who asked not to be identified, the sheikh and his entourage had made it known that they would go to any price for the colt and then leave the sales immediately after signing the receipt. The bidding quickly escalated in \$1 million increments, stalled briefly as it approached and then topped the previous record of \$4.25 million, then took off again among Sangster, the sheikh, and an American-based syndicate led by Warner L. Jones and William Farish. At \$6.1 million, the Americans dropped out, and the two rivals continued until the end.

The sales official and other thoroughbred racing experts speculated Wednesday that Sangster was running up the price because he knew no bid would deter the sheikh. More importantly, they say, the sheikh had simply

been on the short end of the bidding too often and turned the record auction into a battle of wills.

Whatever the case, the colt will be sent to England for training under Michael Stoute, who saddled the sheikh's previous high purchase, a \$3.3-million yearling named Starzef Dancer, to victory in the Irish Derby last month. The racing potential of his purchases is important, but the sheikh is also acquiring the foundation of what he hopes will be his own breeding empire. Northern Dancer is 22 years old, and buyers such as Sangster and the sheikh have been buying up his well-bred sons in the hope of controlling the Northern Dancer bloodlines after that stallion's demise. If, however, the record colt is successful on the track, the sheikh would not begin to recoup his investment.

The rest of the Keeneland sale was almost as spectacular as its topper. In all, 301 yearlings were sold for \$150,950,000, an average of \$501,495 that eclipsed last year's record average of \$337,734. Among those who profited was the jockey Steve Cauthen, who was the co-consignor of a yearling sired by Affirmed. Cauthen was given a breeding share in the 1978 Triple Crown. The yearling sold for \$385,000; it was a measure of this sale that Cauthen told reporters that the price was a disappointment.

## Hudson Squanders No-Hitter But Carries Phils Past Astros

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PHILADELPHIA — Charlie Hudson came within two outs of pitching a no-hitter Wednesday night, and then settled for a three-hitter in leading the Philadelphia Phillies to a 10-3 victory over the Houston Astros. Joe Lefebvre hit a grand slam for the Phillies.

With one out in the ninth and Hudson bidding to pitch the second no-hitter of the season, Craig Reynolds hit a blooper into short

second. Wilson hit a 1-2 pitch into center for the winning run.

Padres 5, Cardinals 4

In St. Louis, Ruppert Jones hit a three-run home run in the ninth inning off Bruce Sutter to help San Diego end a five-game losing streak with a 5-4 victory over St. Louis.

Expos 6, Reds 4

In Montreal, Al Oliver and Gary Carter hit run-scoring singles and Tim Lincecum an RBI double during a three-run fifth inning that helped the Expos beat Cincinnati, 6-4.

Royals 14, Blue Jays 8

In the American League, in Toronto, the Blue Jays' ace, Dave Stieb, was beating Kansas City, 4-3, going into the seventh inning but after a hit and a walk. Stieb was gone and the Royals scored eight runs in the inning, going on to win, 14-8.

Baltimore 4, Seattle 2

In Seattle, Dan Ford homered three times, walked and beat out a bunt for a base hit as Baltimore defeated the Mariners, 4-2, for its 10th victory in 11 games. Ford, who had been on the disabled list since June 22 after injuring his knee on June 1, was activated earlier in the day.

Brewers 4, Rangers 3

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper led off the eighth with his 21st home run, enabling the Brewers to win the

ninth of their last 10 games, a 4-3 defeat of Texas. It was Cooper's 13th hit in 21 trips. He has 17 RBIs in his last nine games and his total of 73 leads the majors.

Red Sox 6, Angels 4

In Anaheim, California, Wade Boggs's two-run triple broke a ninth-inning tie to give Boston a 6-4 victory over the Angels.

Yankees 6, Twins 4

In New York, Don Baylor's two-run homer off Ron Davis in the 10th inning enabled the Yankees to beat Minnesota, 6-4. "It was power against power," Baylor said of his confrontation with Davis (3-4), the Twins' third pitcher. "He's a power pitcher, and he tried to beat me with his best pitch, a fast ball. When you lose a ball game, you should lose it with your best pitch."

A's 9, Tigers 2

In Oakland, Dwayne Murphy broke a 2-2 tie with a two-run single, then Bill Almon clinched the game with a three-run homer during a six-run seventh inning, lifting the A's over Detroit, 9-2.

White Sox 8, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Tom Paciorek and Ron Kittle hit two-run homers in a five-run fifth inning as Chicago beat the Indians, 8-2. All of Chicago's starters got at least one hit; Paciorek and Mike Squires had three each.

## Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 4, Seattle 2	Baltimore 4, Seattle 2
Brewers 4, Rangers 3	Brewers 4, Rangers 3
Expos 6, Reds 4	Expos 6, Reds 4
Padres 5, Cardinals 4	Padres 5, Cardinals 4
Royals 14, Blue Jays 8	Royals 14, Blue Jays 8
St. Louis 5, Yankees 4	St. Louis 5, Yankees 4
Texas 4, Angels 3	Texas 4, Angels 3
Twins 4, Yankees 6	Twins 4, Yankees 6
Yankees 6, Twins 4	Yankees 6, Twins 4

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 4, Seattle 2	Baltimore 4, Seattle 2
Brewers 4, Rangers 3	Brewers 4, Rangers 3
Expos 6, Reds 4	Expos 6, Reds 4
Padres 5, Cardinals 4	Padres 5, Cardinals 4
Royals 14, Blue Jays 8	Royals 14, Blue Jays 8
St. Louis 5, Yankees 4	St. Louis 5, Yankees 4
Texas 4, Angels 3	Texas 4, Angels 3
Twins 4, Yankees 6	Twins 4, Yankees 6
Yankees 6, Twins 4	Yankees 6, Twins 4

Of Course the Ump Was Blind  
And Now There Is the Proof

WASHINGTON — Sports fans have always believed it, but now a study has shown that more than a quarter of umpires and referees who officiate at college and other amateur events have trouble seeing the play.

Arthur Seiderman, a Philadelphia optometrist who specializes in the vision problems of athletes, has found in a study of those officials that some of them not only lack 20-20 vision but also have poor depth perception and other problems.

In a recent report to the American Optometric Association, Seiderman said he studied the vision of 40 umpires and referees between the ages of 27 and 57 who officiate at all types of college, high school and amateur sports competitions.

The study found that 72 percent of the officials had normal 20-20 vision naturally or with corrective lenses. But 28 percent did not, and one person had sight so bad that he appeared barely qualified to drive a car, Seiderman said in an interview.

Even more surprising, he said, was the finding that 30 percent of the officials had problems with depth perception and spatial visualization, by which people visualize distance and the location of objects in relation to others.

He said that some officials who have glasses do not wear them during games because fans see spectacles as a sign of eyesight problems and sometimes jeer.

Berry Mano, president of the National Association of Sports Officials, said that there are no required eye examinations or even minimal visual standards for sports officials. "I hear basketball referees say they look up at the big scoreboard and have difficulty seeing the numbers," Mano said. "But you've never heard of a referee fired because of bad eyesight."

## SPORTS BRIEFS

**Impe Takes Uphill Time Trial**  
LORIANZ, France — Lucien Van Impe of Belgium won the 19th stage of a Tour de France bicycle race Thursday, finishing the 15-kilometer time trial uphill from Moeze to Avozier in 35 minutes 9 seconds.

Team leader, Laurent Fignon of France, came in 10th in 36 minutes 40 seconds to keep the yellow jersey.

**CAA Gets TV Ruling Postponed**  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Justice Byron R. White of the U.S. Supreme Court cleared the way Thursday for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to control the televising of college football for the 1983 season.

Justice White said a federal appeals court ruling that the NCAA had federal antitrust law in negotiating television contracts. Acting on emergency request from the NCAA, he postponed the effect of the ruling until the full Supreme Court can consider a formal appeal — October at the earliest.

**Anguins Appoint Angotti as Coach**  
PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Pittsburgh Penguins of the National Hockey League have promoted Lou Angotti to the post of head coach.

Angotti, 45, had worked for two years as coach of Penguin farm teams in Erie and Baltimore. He briefly coached the St. Louis Blues in 1974, and a center for the Penguins in 1968-69.

Angotti succeeds Eddie Johnston, who was named general manager of the team following the death of Ben Goheen. Johnston said Angotti was his first choice as coach. The terms of the contract were not released.

**Nonon Barred From Grid Shrine**  
NEW YORK (AP) — Billy Cannon, elected to college football's Hall of Fame in February, will not be inducted because of his involvement in a gambling scheme, Vincent Draddy, board chairman of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame, announced.

Nonon, 45, the 1959 Heisman Trophy winner and a two-time All-American running back at Louisiana State, was turned down for induction by the foundation's 18-member executive board. He also played 10 years in the pros with Houston, Oakland and Kansas City. He had been elected to be inducted in a ceremony Dec. 6.

Nonon, an orthodontist, was arrested July 9 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in connection with a \$6-million counterfeiting operation. He pleaded with the government a week later, pleading guilty Friday to racketeering and dealing in counterfeit \$100 bills. In return for his plea, he received immunity from further prosecution in the case.

## Australia II Breezes in 3d Trial Series

The Associated Press

NEWPORT, Rhode Island —

The 12-meter yacht Australia II won two straight races on Wednesday to establish early dominance in the beginning of the third series of round-robin races for America's Cup challenges.

Under the guidance of skipper John Bertrand, the Aussie boat with the unusual keel defeated Canada I in the first race after the Canadian's forestay broke, and topped Advance, another Australian entry, in the second race by three minutes, 30 seconds.

Among other challengers, Italy's Azzurra and Britain's Victory '83

both defeated France 3. Australia's Challenge 12 topped Victory '83 but lost to Canada I.

On a separate course, Liberty, the new defense boat sailed by Dennis Connor, the 1980 America's Cup champion, scored three impressive come-from-behind victories over Courageous.

Courageous, the 1974 and 1977 cup winner now sailed by John Kohn, three times took the lead over the starting line only to see Liberty take over each time on the first tackling leg.

Once ahead, Liberty never was overhauled. The winning margins

were 1:09, 46 seconds and 12 seconds. All three races were short-cut after they began, the third one to only two legs totaling six miles.

Seven foreign challengers and three prospective American defender boats are in a summer of racing in Rhode Island Sound to determine which two yachts will meet for the America's Cup in mid-September.

In Thursday's races among the challengers, Australia II faces Victory '83, Challenge 12 against Azzurra and Canada I versus Advance. Among the defenders Thursday it will be Courageous against Defender.

West Germany Beats U.K.  
In Federation Cup Tennis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — West Germans

scored easy victories in both singles matches against Britain on Thursday to reach the semifinals of the Women's Federation Tennis Cup.

Claudia Kohde, 19, outgunned Virginia Wade, the 38-year-old former Wimbledon champion, 6-3, 6-0, in Wade's 100th international match for Britain — 56 singles and 44 doubles.

And Bettina Bunge then clinched West Germany's semifinal place with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Jo Durie.

It was a sentimental day for Wade, who was presented with mementos before the match. But Kohde, in decisive form with her ground strokes, gave the British veteran few chances to contest the match on level terms. One break of

serve, in the fourth game, settled the first set. The second set was a whitewash for the German after Wade failed to hold her opening service, having held a game point. Kohde's powerful wide-ranging attack proved decisive, and Wade was never able to mount a serious challenge.

"I did not expect to be playing in the competition this year," Wade said before the match. "After the French Open, we decided I would only come as a substitute and work out with the others. But when I played well at Wimbledon, we thought it was better to let Anne [Hobbs] concentrate on the doubles."

Durie, a semifinalist at the French Open in June, could not match Bunge for consistency or accuracy in the second singles.

Bunge broke service in the fourth game and saved a break point in the seventh before securing the first set. Durie led, 2-0, in the second, but lost her serve in the third game. Bunge broke again to lead, 5-4, and then served out for the match to win in 74 minutes.

The tournament earlier was thrown into confusion when the top-seeded U.S. team refused to play its quarterfinal match against Yugoslavia.

The American nonplaying team captain, Nancy Jeffett, said that her players had not been given enough time to prepare for the match and requested a 24-hour postponement.

Jeffett said her players originally had been told they would be playing on Friday.

"We did not hear that we were playing Thursday until Wednesday night," she said. "It was just too late. Our girls were not mentally ready to play."

The request for a postponement was upheld by the International Tennis Federation, and the match was re-scheduled for Friday, when two other quarterfinals — Argentina against Czechoslovakia and Switzerland against Australia — also were to be played.

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